

PERSONAL

If there is one topic which animates everyone, professional or lay person, it is the issue of what to do about bad teachers. Every parent whose child has been the recipient of inept teaching knows what it is like to long for the end of the year and the possibility of a fresh start with someone else.

You can recognize friends with a bad teacher on the staff, because their knees are worn flat through perpetual prayer for a lucky pool win or a highly selective outbreak of bubonic plague. Furthermore, incompetents embarrass fellow teachers who have to share flak aimed at the school, even if they themselves are innocent.

Each year I ask my group of graduates training to be teachers why they chose the subject they studied at university. Within seconds they are talking not about the subject but about one or more gifted teachers they had when they were at school. I then ask them which subjects they disliked and, obversely, the stories of a poor teacher begin to flow. Even the talented are repelled by incompetence, and average and below average children do not stand a chance.

I was glad, therefore, to hear that no less a person than Oliver Letwin, the Prime Minister's 27-year-old ex-Etonian apprentice expert adviser on education, was interested in the subject. During one visit to a teacher

training institution young Olly asked why they offered no courses for really bad teachers, and I think the lad has a point. So much so that I propose to found a new institution specially for hopeless teachers which, in honour of the source of this inspiration, will be called Olly's Academy.

We shall offer workshops on how to hold the chalk, lectures on the psychology, sociology and philosophy of completing dinner registers, and teachers who, by the end of the course, have become even worse will receive an MEd in Unspeakingly Bad Teaching. Those willing to spend three years becoming incompetent in an original way might even be given a PhD.

Selection for the academy must be rigorous, so we have devised an entrance exam known as the Olly Academy Multiphasic Incompetence Inventory. Score ten points every time you tick answer A, five points for each B, and no points for item C.

Would you describe your clothing and appearance when you arrive at school as resembling:

A Prince Charles/Princess Diana.
B Magnus Pyke/Shirley Williams.
C Cro-Magnon Man/Woman.

The head asks to look at your lesson plans for next week. Do you reply:

A "Certainly, your Highness, you will find them written in neat italic script on pages 62-93 of my leather-bound volume of lesson plans."



Ted Wragg

B "I have prepared them, but I'm afraid the dog chewed them up last night."

C "If I wanted to be a window-dresser I'd be working at Debenhams."

The deputy head asks you to cover the class of a colleague who is away on a course. Is your response:

A "Most certainly, I will do all I can to help the school and the professional development of a conscientious colleague."

B "Unfortunately I am about to join my union currently taking industrial action over cover for absent teachers."

C "If you got off your rear-end for

once and took the class yourself, subliminally, it might cure your head-sores."

Would you describe your spelling on the blackboard as:

A Generally excellent.

B Prone to error.

C Prity accurate on most occasions.

The school holds a concert and prize-giving, do you:

A Give your total attention throughout the proceedings.

B Yawn from time to time and glance at your watch.

C Sit on the platform breaking wind and calling out "Rhubarb!" during the head's report.

During registration each morning you:

A Mark those present neatly in blue and absences in red.

B Mark as present those you like and as absent those you dislike.

C Have lost your register.

At the end of afternoon school do you:

A Volunteer to take a wide range of extra-curricular activities.

B Slump into a chair in the staffroom.

C Break your own British All-comers sprint record down the drive.

For your personal and professional development during vacations would you prefer to:

A Listen to Mahler and read Proust.

B Attend an in-service course.

C Take a job as a bookie's runner.

After school one day a wealthy father tries to bribe you to give his son a high

mark in the end of year exams, do you reply:

A "How dare you sir, I shall have to report this incident to the chairman of governors."

B "I'm not sure whether the Burnham Committee allows this."

C "Make it a ton in used fivers in a brown sealed envelope and you've got yourself a deal, squire."

During a parents' evening a mother tells you that she is worried about her daughter's slow progress. Is your response:

A "Never fear Mrs Gribble, I shall give your Maureen as much personal help as I can."

B "Luckily she's only as far behind as the rest of my class, but I'm thinking of early retirement."

C "If you want to know why your daughter is as thick as a marshmallow, madam, try looking in the nearest mirror."

Scores

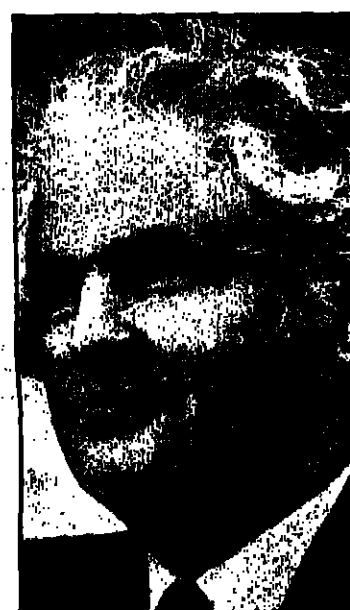
75-100 You are too good to be true. You must spend a week at Olly's Academy.

25-70: You need a term at Olly's Academy to iron out your defects.

5-20: You are so bad you must spend the rest of the decade at Olly's Academy.

0: Congratulations. It takes one to know one, so you are hereby appointed the first principal of Olly's Academy at a group 14 salary.

DIARY



Giles Radice... local difficulty

Its membership of more than 60 has been accumulated over the years by a process of historic, or even geological, accretion - with discernible layers of educationalists co-opted during different phases of leadership, as well as voices from the unions and the small hard core actually nominated by the NEC.

Kinnock's first solution to the problem of having more chiefs than Indians was to bypass the whole thing with a series of policy working parties small enough to be effective. Now he has decided on more drastic action, the new education sub-committee will be appointed largely by the NEC from within its own ranks and that of the Parliamentary Labour Party, with just a sprinkling from the unions and, i.e.s, maybe a teacher or two.

This could mark the end of the service of such stalwarts of earlier eras as Miss Morris of Eton, Robinson, or even Tessa Blackstone, but Radice points out, with just the faintest hint of weariness, that he is not suffering any shortage of advice from educationalists.

In any case, he will continue to bypass the advisory committee with working parties on special issues, starting probably with the curriculum.

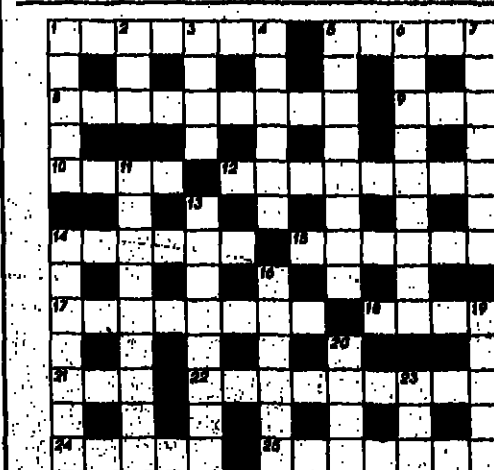
New blood won't reach

Another horizon-widening speech at the N of E conference came from Richard Bannals of Imperial College. His session on artificial intelligence underlined the need for teachers properly prepared to handle micro-computers, but it provoked a justifiably wary response from the head of Sheffield University's education department, Dr Pamela Poplestone.

She fully agreed, she told me, in fact, the department had been very keen to get someone qualified in information technology into teacher training as one of the "new blood" appointments. Their application had been turned down though. It seemed that education across the country only rated new such appointments, and that new blood didn't have much to do with getting new technologies into schools.

Patricia Rowan

No 134 CROSSWORD by Rufus



Across

1 Concerning cards.

5 Tom comes back with it - that's understood (5)

8 Stones are fashioned for rings (7)

9 Sound like the way for a bit of junking (4)

10 Pretty "single" object (7)

14 Throw out uneven and inferior material (6)

18 He's too upset to calm (5)

21 The money may be well-earned (8)

23 Some of the skills go on (5)

24 Available, if the price is about right (4)

25 Examine the money I left (5)

26 China's anniversary (9)

27 Governor: help schoolboy with his lines (5)

28 He does nothing to hurt industry (7)

Down

2 A fool is one who can be taken for a ride (3)

3 (Intensive) new (4)

4 Old art-form for an old man (6)

6 He's been willing to let to set up a rose (5)

7 A place of support (7)

11 Rational converse (7)

12 What the birds and the bees (8)

13 What the birds and the bees (8)

14 I may be scared, but I'm not (5)

15 Vegetables with holes in them (6)

19 Three might be a bit much (5)

20 I may guide the traveller over desert (4)

22 Some of the skills go on (5)

23 Available, if the price is about right (4)

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Teachers now earning less than national pay average

by Richard Garner

Today's teachers are of higher quality than their counterparts of a few years ago but nearly two-thirds of them earn less than the national average wage of £160 a week.

These are among the conclusions of a working party report providing background information for teachers' leaders and local authority representatives negotiating this year's pay claim.

Teachers' union and local authority association officials have produced a lengthy document comparing teachers' pay to that of other professions, giving detailed statistics of employment trends within the profession and attempting to assess the quality and morale of the current teaching force.

However, one document is still missing from the folder to be used when negotiations start in just over a week's time - a paper being prepared by the local education authorities on their ability to pay a salary increase. The pay data report says there has been an increase in the proportion of teachers who are graduates. It adds

that both sides accept that recent recruits have been of very high quality.

However, it fails to provide any information detailing a link between low morale and pay - saying that the only evidence of declining morale comes in an HMI report which does not state whether this has occurred because of salary levels or cuts in education spending generally.

The document points out that more than two-thirds of primary teachers according to latest Department of Education and Science statistics - are on Scales 1 or 2 - compared with 56 per cent of secondary teachers. Overall, about 62 per cent are on these scales.

Teachers' leaders have warmly welcomed the report.

Meanwhile, teachers' leaders warned that they would requisition a meeting of the Burnham committee, which negotiates pay, if the management failed to give them a date for a meeting to discuss their claim for a "substantial" rise.

OU expels 433 for repeated exam failure

by Bert Lodge

The Open University, founded 13 years ago and offering higher education to adults regardless of qualifications, has expelled its first students, more than 400 of them.

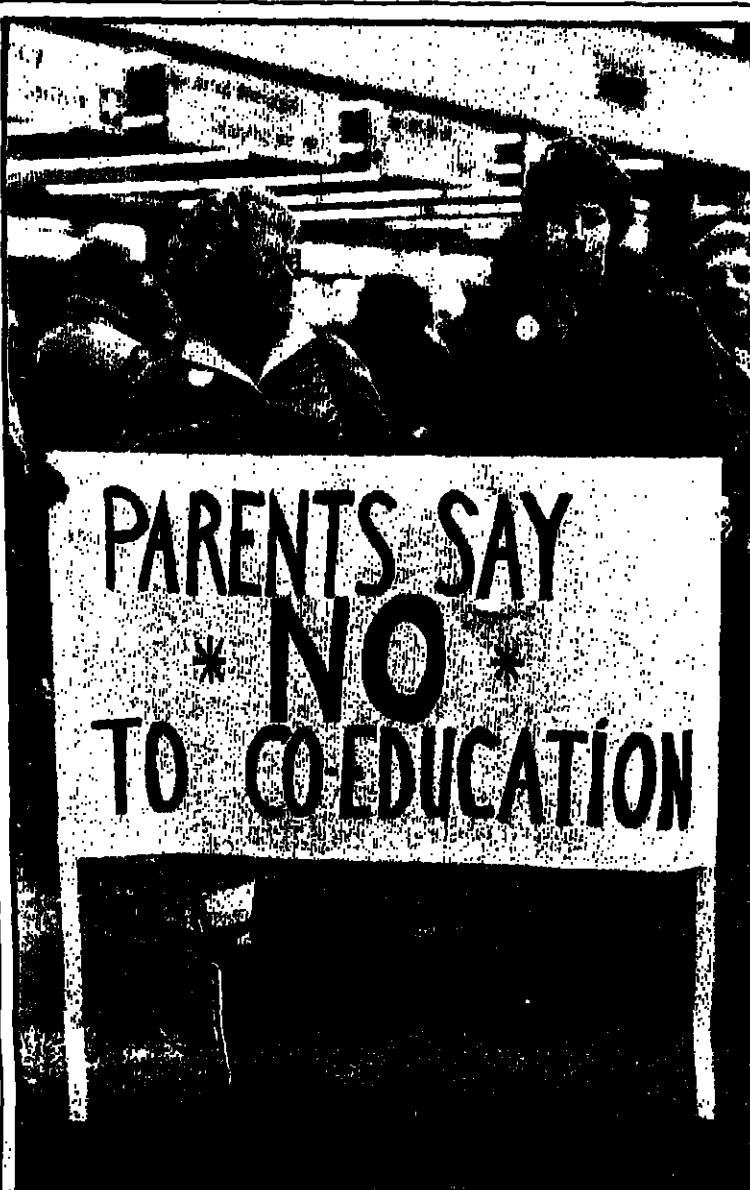
Last month 433 undergraduates, among the 65,000 currently studying for an OU degree, were told their names had been removed from the student register for failing the annual exam for the fourth year running. However, if they apply within the next two years, they will be considered for re-admission.

The university, which opened in 1971, first considered expelling students in 1978, when admissions tutors warned that a group of students were making no progress. "Some of them were in the last month had been with us since 1971," the year we opened," said

Mr David Grugeon, pro-vice-chancellor for teaching and students.

But it was only from 1980 that records of individual failures began to be kept. In 1982, all who had failed in 1980 and 1981 were warned by tutors and counsellors that if they failed in the next two years they were liable to be de-registered. They were also advised on the scale and nature of their subsequent studies. "As a result, a substantial proportion failed themselves voluntarily," Mr Grugeon said.

Staff have long argued that the credibility and reputation of the OU would be damaged if no action was taken against repeated failures. At a time of public expenditure cuts, it was seen as unjustifiable to keep such students when others were unable to gain admission.



A clear message from Liverpool parents, arriving at Euston Station before marching to 10 Downing Street and visiting Mr Bob Dunn, junior schools minister, at the DES, to express their opposition to the city's plans for co-educational community comprehensives. More than 100,000 parents are said to have signed objections to the plan.

Parent help pays off

by Virginia Makins

Children in Coventry primary schools which have systematically involved parents in the teaching of reading have scored far higher on tests of reading and language development than the national standard for inner city children.

Indeed, in the second and third year of the junior school, the Coventry children were scoring as well as, and sometimes better than, the national norm for children in middle-class schools.

The schools in the survey had been involved in Coventry's Community Education Project for more than 10 years. Parents were brought into schools to help in classrooms, join in mother and toddler groups and reading.

Nearly 900 children - 116 infants and 785 juniors - were assessed by Coventry's Community Education Development Centre.

The tests used had been recently

standardized on a national sample, giving averages for children in cities, small towns and rural areas, and measured many aspects of language development.

More than 90 per cent of the infants in the sample had "intelligible speech". They were confident when talking to adults, and used a normal vocabulary range. Children in socially disadvantaged areas usually perform very poorly on these measures.

The Coventry children's attitudes to reading were unusually positive: 74 per cent of infants and 80 per cent of the juniors showed positive attitudes.

By the age of nine years over 90 per cent of the juniors in the Coventry schools were writing legibly, and nearly as many were writing fluently and accurately. The only negative finding was that results on measures of accuracy and originality revealed few "high

Bleak outlook for p.t.r.

by Biddy Passmore

Pupil-teacher ratios may get worse next year in as many as half of local education authorities, according to a preliminary spot-check of council budgets conducted by *The TES*.

While authorities are making every effort to keep teaching job losses to a minimum, six out of the 12 we surveyed (see p8) seem likely to cut the number of teachers faster than the decline in pupil numbers.

The finding comes as the Government's Rates Bill, which threatens thousands more teachers' jobs, has secured a Second Reading in the Commons by a majority of 100.

But the size and weight of the Tory revolt against the Bill, which was led by Mr Edward Heath, the former Prime Minister, may force ministers to make concessions, either during the Commons committee stage or when it reaches its steepest test, in the Lords. Thirteen Conservative MPs voted against the Bill on Tuesday and 20 abstained.

Indeed, Mr William Waldegrave, environment junior minister, openly hinted at a concession when he wound up the debate.

Meanwhile, the prospect of rate-capping and - more immediately - stiff targets and penalties for 1984-85, appear to be forcing most council spending down. Even frugal counties like Somerset, whose low spending has aroused the concern of Her Majesty's Inspectorate, have been forced to make a real cut to avoid a severe grant penalty.

Budget-making is still at an early stage and none of the education budgets we describe this week has yet been approved by a full council.

In education, only two authorities - Birmingham and Dudley - have had their targets raised by more than 4 per cent, enabling them to raise spending in line with inflation without incurring penalties.

But it seems most unlikely that the Labour-controlled high spenders who are the surest candidates for the Government's selective rate-capping scheme, due to start in April 1985, will reduce their budgets enough in the coming year to escape.

The Inner London Education Authority is consulting on three cuts packages, of which the stiffest envisages an overall cut of only £10m on a budget of more than £900m.

The TES

We regret that a number of advertisements received by *The TES* for publication today cannot appear because of an industrial dispute involving clerical members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades 82. It has also been necessary to hold out the Extra on Economics and Business Books.

We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause to readers and advertisers.

Literature; linguistics textbooks 25-30

Resources/Media

John A Barker and Bob Fairbrother on equipment and materials on show at the Association for Science Education meeting in Exeter; Hugh David on TV's drama series and Mairi Messenger Davies asks "what have they done to Play School?" 31, 32

Prescription to boost morale

One of the more positive side-effects of Sir Keith Joseph's great Sheffield speech, setting out a Future when Schools have Higher Standards, is the heart-warming stirring of team spirit it has engendered in the senior levels of the Department of Education and Science.

The serried ranks of mandarins who formed his supporting cast at the North of England conference were, to a man, the slightly complacent smiles of cats who had got sight of a saucer of cream in place of the usual skimmed milk. It seemed particularly poignant, in fact, that the former leading lady in the top team, Miss Sheila Browne, has now departed, particularly since the implicit message of Sir Keith's speech - that it takes a long, slow haul to raise standards, rather than throwing money or exhortation at selected target areas - was one she must surely have applauded, every bit as much as Messrs. Bolton, Halsey, Stuart and Ulrich.

At any rate, those she left behind to fight their way through such putative quick fixes as vouchers and loans now had a glimpse of the whole education policy which they had, of course, been advocating throughout Sir Keith's two years in office. What was more, they could all trace in the new tapestry some policy threads which they themselves had been pursuing for six years, or back in a direct line to the Yellow Book and James Callaghan's Ruskin speech.

So strong was the message of an

enlightened Secretary of State taking over and spearheading a team effort, that I couldn't help recalling an interview I had a year ago with David Hancock, when his appointment as Permanent Secretary to the DES was announced.

Hancock was emphatic then in his view that the best way of overcoming low morale in any service was unity in pursuit of common objectives.

"If morale is low it is the duty of the DES to restore it," he said. "Low morale is usually due to disagreement or confusion over objectives. A process of rethinking is required which will enable everyone to cooperate in pursuing objectives. They should be national ones in education."

Since Sir Keith's speech almost exactly corresponded to this prescription for curing the deep sickness of low morale throughout the service, it is tempting to wonder just what part Hancock himself played in its writing during his initial six months behind the scenes at the department.

Yes, he agreed, the policy had been developed by teamwork, though in the end it was due to Sir Keith himself; the task now was "to unite the educational system in this new common objective."

Which might seem like so much rhetoric, but the trick certainly seems to have worked inside the DES, and all the early signs are that it is working outside as well.

Media mastermind

Perhaps, in all fairness, some credit for the immense media attention accorded to Sir Keith's long-term policy package must go to those who masterminded the advance build-up by telephone, mail and word of mouth.

Word that the speech would be something big began to spread at least a week before its delivery. By the time delegates began to gather in Sheffield on Wednesday, so many had picked up rumours from committees and grapevines that there was practically a consensus on its likely subject.

Meanwhile, the DES information chief, Neville Giffin, had alerted Fleet Street editors with personal copies of the speech to persuade them to pay attention. This was a move which caused some disquiet among those who feared that it could be counter-productive.

Labour down to size

Labour's spokesman has, in any case, a little local difficulty to deal with, quite apart from mustering effective opposition to an Education Secretary who had suddenly and skillfully snatched his clothes.

Giles Radice is expecting quite a lot of attack from members of the Labour Party's education advisory committee when they discover very soon that it is to be cut down in size.

This is not his own idea, but that of his lecturer, Neil Kinnock, who decided when he was education spokesman that the committee, nominally a sub-committee of the party's national executive committee, was far too large and unwieldy.

THIS WEEK

MENT: SCHOOL TO WORK 14, OVERSEAS NEWS 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 35

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PLATFORM

NEWS



Testing for careerworthiness

How feasible are Sir Keith Joseph's proposals for criterion-referenced exams? Henry Macintosh analyses some available experience which shows what could be done, the pitfalls that remain, and the importance of the motivation behind the plan.

The Secretary of State's continuing enthusiasm for criterion-referencing in public examinations at 16-plus showed itself yet again in his recent speech to the North of England Education Conference.

The existence of the present norm-referenced system in his view tells us much about relative, and far too little about absolute standards and "we lack in consequence clear definitions of the level of knowledge and performance expected from candidates for the award of particular grades".

How realistic are Sir Keith Joseph's expectations from such a shift and what complications is it likely to have for the new 16-plus examinations which, it needs emphasizing, will remain subject-based achievement tests and will still be widely used for selection purposes.

Let us assume that Sir Keith was using the two terms, norm and criterion-referencing, strictly in their technical sense. The distinction between

the two put simply is: do we judge an individual's performance by comparison with norms established by a group - in this case, those taking GCE and CSE - or do we judge them by comparison with some predetermined criterion?

This means, as Houston (AEB 1983) points out, that when performance levels are strictly norm-referenced, the students' success rate is controlled and what constitutes success in terms of educational achievement is allowed to float.

In the case of strict criterion-referencing, the achievement is controlled and the success rate is allowed to float. Criterion-referencing can thus provide two things: a description of what individuals know or what skills they have mastered; and the means of

evaluating each individual's knowledge, skills, and so on by reference to performance criteria - hence its attraction not only to Sir Keith but also to those who teach.

A good example of a criterion-referenced test outside education is the MOT vehicle test. Does it have anything relevant to say to educational tests in respect of analysis and definition, preparation, reporting and validity, four potential problem areas associated with criterion-referenced tests?

The current MOT test consists of 43 testable items upon each of which a car can pass or fail. It is thus multifaceted. It is a very harsh test because any number of passes cannot counter-balance a single failure. The information which it provides can however be used immediately for diagnostic purposes.

Despite its length the MOT test is extremely simple. The analysis needed to produce the criteria is straightforward, based as it is upon the need to ensure that a car will not constitute a hazard when in use. The tests used to determine whether the criteria have or have not been met are also straightforward. The reporting mechanism is simple - pass or fail - and the test has obvious face validity. It is also worth noting that the criteria used need to be kept constantly under review and that issues of comparability and discrimination do not arise. A car is either roadworthy or it is not.

Criterion-referencing in relation to the roadworthiness of cars is one story; criterion-referencing in relation to subject-based achievement is quite another. First, the analysis, or domain definition, as it is usually called, required to determine appropriate criteria constitutes a major curriculum challenge. It involves nothing less than the identification, on a subject basis, of the elements and structure of the effective curriculum; that is to say, what a young person takes away from school.

In history, the domain might, for example, be defined in terms of the attainment of concepts relating to evidence, empathy, cause, and change, use of the past to interpret the present, and so on.

It is not possible to describe performance in relation to such criteria in terms simply of pass and fail and it is necessary, therefore, to define levels of performance (how many?) in ways which will relate to the agreed criteria. The danger of curriculum definition is much greater here than with an MOT test and the need for constant revision is therefore more important.

Having identified the criteria, it is necessary to devise means of assessing them, and the relevant skills and concepts in a relative, intensity in

public examinations at 16-plus.

Finally, there will inevitably be marked differences in the uses to which the MOT and the history test are put. The ascendancy of norm-referenced testing in public examinations can be largely attributed to their use as selection devices. This function will not disappear as a result of a shift to criterion-referencing and its continued existence will not help the change.

In practice, of course, it is not Sir Keith's intention either to imply that the present examination system is purely norm-referenced nor to move from overnight. He clearly envisages a gradual shift in emphasis, whose starting point is grade-related criteria or, to use other terminology, the establishment of criterion-referenced grades.

The selection function will not disappear... and will not help the change

This latter phrase is defined in the Joint Council's glossary of terms as "a system under which grades can be defined and awarded in terms of predetermined standards of performance specific to the subject concerned. Candidates are required to demonstrate predetermined levels of competence on specified aspects of the subject in order to be awarded a particular grade". It can thus be assumed with confidence by a user that a student with a given grade can meet the relevant criteria for that grade.

This first step on the road to criterion-referencing does not dispose of the difficulties referred to earlier. If anything it adds to them by raising the question of whether or not it is possible to attach qualitatively distinct and useful descriptions based on criteria for different grades. Suppose in history, it was decided to test along four conceptual dimensions (construction of evidence, empathy, change, and cause) and along four skill dimensions (analysis, synthesis, inference, and supposition). These would therefore constitute the criteria against which student performance would need to be measured.

But how can these criteria be differentiated between grades? Work on the history 12 to 16 CSE national examination suggests that it would be possible to arrive at grade descriptions such as:

Grade 4
The candidate can...
...construct a simple argument...
...analyse a simple text...
...synthesize a simple text...
...infer a simple text...
...suppose a simple text...

Information from a single source
Effect source interpretation - summarize the general impression created by source; relate the particular to the general; comment upon the quality and clarity of presented information; comment upon the range and nature of presented information
Accumulate multiple sources to the extent of being able to collate information drawn from them
Criteria: 100 per cent score on levels 4 and 5 and 50 per cent on levels 6 and 7

Grade 3

The candidate can, in addition to a good above
Extrapolate information - go beyond information directly given by a source; grasp that a source may evidence positions not directly given or shown
Make inferences - reason in logical terms; deduce logical and causal consequences
Criteria: 100 per cent score on levels 4 and 5 and 50 per cent on levels 6 and 7

Cross refer - relate sources in terms of positive correspondence
Criteria: 100 per cent on levels 4 and 5 and 50 per cent on levels 6 and 7

What are being dealt with here, however, are descriptions and not criteria. The criterion-referencing is notational and not real. We cannot say that within the given confidence limits, candidates awarded a grade 3 have given evidence of mastering the skills and concepts listed in 1 to 6. What we can say is that a candidate giving evidence of mastering the skills and concepts listed in 1 to 6 will be guaranteed a grade 3 award.

The value of this exercise is extremely significant for curriculum analysis and diagnostic assessment, although it is doubtful whether the information would be of much use to potential employers and it would be very difficult to devise instruments which would ensure stable descriptions over time.

Are these, however, benefits which Sir Keith hopes to gain from a shift to criterion-referencing? Does he see it mainly in terms of improving the quality of teaching and learning, and of helping to assess the nature of (subject and learning) competencies, skills and how to assess the relevant skills and concepts? Or does he see the shift primarily as a means of making the school more accountable to society as a vehicle for raising standards through the definition of levels of minimum competency?

The motivation behind the introduction of criterion-referencing will prove a crucial factor in determining whether or not its advantages in terms of additional information to students, teachers, parents and employers outweigh the dangers of curriculum ossification and the more complex problems it will pose for selectors. The motivation will also determine to a large extent whether or not those concerned with the construction and operation of public examinations are willing to undertake the work necessary to devise the new assessment instruments and marking strategies which will be required.

That educational institutions are not willing to undertake this work is a personal view, but this is a personal view.

Doubts on Sir Keith's hopes for 1990s English and maths graduates target 'unlikely to be met'

by Bert Lodge

One in two English graduates and one in three maths graduates will have to enter teaching by the mid-1990s if the projected needs of secondary schools alone are to be met.

And the proportion will have to be higher if the ambition of Sir Keith Joseph to see these subject specialists in primary schools is to be realized. Even so, confidential papers put before the school staffing group of the Advisory Committee on the Supply and Education of Teachers this week make it clear that these targets are unlikely to be met.

They show that in 1981 only 900 out of 4,600 maths graduates (or 20 per cent) went on to take a postgraduate certificate in education. The proportion of English graduates going into teaching was 37 per cent - or 1,200 out of 3,300.

But the sub-committee was told secondary schools alone will need to recruit 1,500 maths and 1,700 English specialists by 1995.

Members considered the possibility of special measures to attract more recruits during the 1990s. These included recruiting mature people to train as teachers and attracting some former teachers back into the classroom.

This spring the main ACSET committee will consider how to recruit maths specialists at a time when industry may well be offering more attractive opportunities.

The universities have won their battle to make sure that sixth-formers taking popular A level subjects study a common core of material.

The change should mean that lecturers will have to spend far less time bringing their first-year undergraduates up to the same standard.

New proposals agreed by the nine GCE boards offering A levels in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, mean that in the major subjects all youngsters will follow broadly similar courses.

For instance, a pupil taking A level maths with the Joint Matriculation Board will cover the same ground as one taking the exam with the London GCE board.

There will still be room for the boards to tailor the overall scope of their syllabuses to reflect their characteristic traditions and interests.

Changes are most marked in maths, science, geography and geology where subject working parties have laid down a minimum content that must be covered in every syllabus. A less prescriptive line is taken with English literature, modern languages and history.

Mr Howard King, editor of the report and secretary of the Oxford and Cambridge board, said it would be up to individual boards to pare back their syllabuses to accommodate the core material. Otherwise there was a "danger" that the initiative would result in overloaded syllabuses.

The main benefit of the exercise would be a reduction in the amount of "remedial teaching" undertaken at university level to plug gaps in students' knowledge, Mr King added.

Revised syllabuses are to be phased in over the next three years. According to Mr King, they are unlikely to encompass "radical changes", though historians, in particular, will have to alter their approach. Much more emphasis is being placed on the evaluation of original sources.

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Pledge on adultery question

A leading examination board has admitted that an O level question asked for Christian arguments in favour of adultery and sex before marriage when none exists in Christian belief.

Miss Celia Clough, subject officer for religious studies to the Associated Examining Board, has given an assurance that the board will be more careful in its framing of questions.

This follows a complaint about the exam paper from Mr Charles Oxley, a religious education teacher from Liverpool.

He objected to a question in last June's religious studies paper. The exact wording was: "Outline arguments which might be represented from a Christian point of view for and against (a) sex before marriage and (b) adultery."

Mr Oxley, an RE teacher for more than 30 years and founder and principal of three Christian schools, said RE students would know that it was misleading to suggest that any such arguments could be advanced.

He added: "The candidate who is aware of the teaching of Jesus and the Apostles on these matters might well be put off answering the question by reason of the way it is worded."

In her reply Miss Clough admitted that the wording was "less felicitous" than it might have been. On the other hand, she said, "it did bring out from the candidates very much better answers than the more blandly-worded questions which have been set in the past."

"We recognize that from a strictly Biblical point of view there are no justifications for sex before marriage or adultery and it must be stated that candidates who responded in this way and provided a reasoned argument to support their answer could have gained full marks for that aspect of the question."

At the same time, "there are different views of the issues raised under discussion in many parts of the Christian Church and theologians and other Christians of some standing have suggested some arguments at variance with your views."

Mr Oxley wrote back saying that the Bible was the source of knowledge for Christianity.

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Union man for education office post

by David Lister

Mr Keir Bloomer, deputy general secretary of Scotland's largest teachers' union, the EIS, has surprised teachers north of the border by taking the job of assistant director of education with Strathclyde education authority.

Mr Bloomer, an SDP candidate at the general election, had been widely tipped to lead the union when the present general secretary, Mr John Pollock, a former chairman of the Scottish Labour Party, retires.

Some of the union's more militant members have expressed anger at the move. Mr G R Parks, branch chairman at Langside College in Glasgow, said in a letter to *The TES*'s Scottish edition that there was great resentment among members.

He said that "this particular betrayal" is the equivalent of "Mick McGahey taking a job with the National Coal Board". Mr Bloomer did not wish to comment.

However Mr Pollock told *The TES* that several education officers including some directors were already members of the EIS.

A Home Office spokesman said that a reply to Mr Hart's letter was being considered but added that clauses in the Bill which protected people from making disclosures would cover teachers and headteachers.

Teachers and heads will be free to refuse to disclose confidential school records to the police under the provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, says the Home Office.

This assurance followed a letter from Mr David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, asking him to confirm that school records were among the confidential documents excluded from the Bill's provisions.

He added: "The absence of any specific reference to school records in the briefing guide is a matter of concern and I should be obliged if you would confirm that the excluded material referred by the Bill does, indeed, cover the confidential personal records held by heads of schools in relation to their pupils."

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Staff 'free to keep records from police'

by Richard Garner

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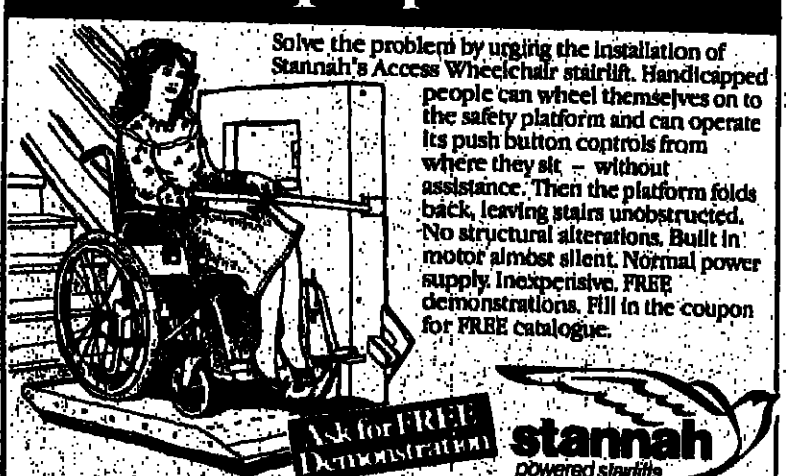
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NEWS

David Lister on Donald Fisher's presidential address to the Society of Education Officers

Super-human chairmen needed

The quality of local councillors running the education service could be severely diminished because of the Government's attempts to centralize the service, the new president of the Society of Education Officers, Mr Donald Fisher, warned yesterday.

In his address to the society's annual meeting in London, Mr Fisher, chief education officer for Hertfordshire, warned that councillors could "increasingly be drawn from too narrow a base - the retired, the self-employed, housewives and, more incestuously, those local authority officers, teachers and lecturers who work in neighbouring authorities."

"The sad consequence of tendencies to centralization, whether made manifest as rate-capping, specific grant or excessive regulation, will be to diminish the appeal of local government service. If an authority has little room for manoeuvre, with contracting opportunities for creativity, or difference, or dissent, without pride and without achievement, then it will gather to itself time-servers and placemen, content to be the ventriloquist dummies of other masters."

"No doubt there are some such anyway, but our experience must show that there are far more who behave with great responsibility. The burdens on them seem to me to be reaching an intolerable level. On the one hand, the business of local government - and I am judging its quantity only - now demands more, and more protracted committee meetings, more working parties, consultation with this group and that group, the taking and receiving of deputations, longer papers from officers, memoranda and circulars from Departments of State, petitions for and against, letters of complaint, importunate phone calls."

"On the other hand, job satisfaction for members must now be at its lowest. A chairman of education committee, today, needs super-human dedication to give so much of his own free time to being hounded at public meeting after public meeting."

Mr Fisher said that local government reform was seen predominately in terms of legal powers and financial responsibilities, but it might be timely and more productive to see it in terms

of people - how best to draw in those who represent some wider interests. "That may mean looking again at the arguments for full-time, adequately-paid chairmen of major committees, at levels of allowances; at cooptions to committees - after all, why not representatives of industry and commerce coopted to finance committees in the way that teachers are coopted to education committees?"

Mr Fisher also urged his colleagues to be "more accommodating, more prepared to form alliances."

When secretaries of state look to explore the frontiers of their authority, at least let us examine the validity of their claims. If teachers in our own authorities wish publicly to criticize our policies, who are we to seek to deny them the opportunity? When responsible parents try to influence the development of a school or have a say in the curriculum, is it good sense to frustrate them?

"Since the MSC and the audit commission actually exist, with funds or influence or authority within our own spheres, does it serve any purpose to view them with unrelieved suspicion

rather than work with them, influence them and in turn, learn from them?"

Mr Fisher ended on a slightly surprising note - urging education officers to look to their home life, marriages and families.

"What we can achieve will be a product of training and experience, intellect, personality and opportunity," he said. "It will also depend on the stability and tranquillity which can come from a happy, secure home base. If we listen to our teacher colleagues, they tell us, without mawkish sentimentality and with greater force and frequency, of the problems caused for children by broken and disturbed homes - and often children with every material advantage, but seeing too little of parents who busy themselves, evening after evening, with work, or good works in the local community."

"Whatever positive and negative characteristics our own work possesses, it has fearfully engrossing qualities. All the greater need, then, for us to be vigilant, keeping it in its proper place by working as hard at our family relationships."

Chief HMI spells out curriculum

by Nick Wood

Mr Eric Bolton, the senior chief HMI, has spelled out the kind of curriculum he believes will hold sway in schools at the end of the century.

Mr Bolton said that the range of subjects on offer in secondary schools would be reined back to a "common curriculum" of eight or nine subjects plus a comparatively small number of options.

This "more broadly-based" timetable would replace the present system which consisted of a "small core" followed by a long string of options. There would also be major changes in exams along the lines outlined by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, in Sheffield.

"We must have a system of examination and assessment that does include the vast majority of pupils, closely linked to agreed curriculum objectives and which leads on to a range of qualifications to enable pupils post-16 to follow a variety of possible routes in education and training," he said.

The precise content of the curriculum remained to be "argued for", Mr Bolton told a London conference organized by the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

He also predicted that the curriculum of the future would be more highly differentiated. In each subject there would be syllabuses and exams that every child would take, but for the more ambitious there would be extra topics and hurdles.

Mr Bolton said the present curriculum was too theoretical, too textbook-orientated and unrelated to the real world.

The years ahead would see a greater emphasis on technology and design, and an attempt to create a better balance between theory, practice and relevance to the outside world.

Conceding that his vision of the future might sound "dull", he suggested that a case could be made for a much more radical change in which the 14-to-19 age group emerged as a distinctive phase of education, along the lines of a seemingly anachronistic academic/technical divide.

"A mixture of radical and reactionary forces are beginning to press for a break at 14," he said, pointing out that this was the entry point for the technical and vocational education initiative scheme.

Earlier, Professor Malcolm Fraser, of the University of East Anglia, said that Britain was poised to undergo the upheaval of a second industrial revolution over the next 20 years.

Biotechnology and information technology would lead to "exciting and dramatic changes" on a par with those that took the world some 200 years ago.

Mr Stuart MacLure, editor of *The TES*, said that people were in danger of falling into the trap of believing that technology alone would determine the shape of the future. Society's response to pressing political, economic, moral and social questions will also have a major impact on the kind of world facing young people by the end of the century.

Cairngorms party leader defended

by Mike Durham

Expert climbers and fell walkers have given their backing to the Surrey teacher who was criticized by mountain rescue team leaders after losing his way with a school party on the Cairngorms at the weekend.

But the scare, involving six boys from King Edward's School, Whitby, has sparked concern over the lack of regulations governing school parties venturing into dangerous conditions in winter.

The party leader, Mr Andrew Cairncross, a 46-year-old English teacher, lost his way in a "white-out" at 3,000 feet as he was guiding the pupils down after a day's walking.

The group missed the mountain refuge hut where they had left some of their survival equipment but were able to reach another hut where they spent the night.

Meanwhile mountain rescue services were alerted, but as a full-scale search was getting under way the party walked into the Glenmore Lodge Climbing Centre at Aviemore. Mountain rescue team leader, Mr Peter Cliff, later bitterly criticized Mr Cairncross for what he called "a total inability to



Safe again: Andrew Cairncross (left) and the boys from King Edward's School.

navigate". Mr Cliff said: "I'm told the teacher concerned had 20 years' experience with mountains. That may be so, but from what I saw of his performance I don't think he should be in charge of youngsters on the hills. Your decision-making ability has to be good, and his wasn't."

But colleagues of Mr Cairncross defended his actions. Mr Dennis Ratten, field warden of the youth hostel at Loch Morlich, who raised the alarm when the school party did not come back, said: "I have complete confidence

in him, and I'll have him back here again."

Mr Chris Dodd, secretary of the secretary, Mr Dennis Gray, praised the teacher for dealing well with a difficult situation.

Nevertheless, the incident has renewed controversy over qualifications for teachers leading parties on potentially dangerous expeditions. Although an experienced mountain walker, Mr Cairncross had "behaved very responsibly" and the club's general Cairncross has no formal qualifications.

An estimated 1,200 teachers hold the Mountainwalking Leadership Award, granted to experienced climbers who have completed a set number of expeditions and carried out a test of their leadership abilities.

But leadership courses in winter conditions, as opposed to summer training, are only available in Scotland, usually rests with headteachers.

Nor does the qualification have any legal status. Responsibility for the competence of expedition leaders usually rests with headteachers.

Graduate job prospects brighter, survey says

by Felicity Jones

University leavers can expect brighter career prospects this year, according to the annual forecast of graduate supply and demand compiled by the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates.

The survey reports an increase in the number of employers booking recruiting visits and a 12 per cent rise in vacancies at selected universities. These were grounds for "cautious optimism", said the report, which was carried out with the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services and the Central Services Unit for Careers and Appointments Services.

However, this optimistic view was challenged by the National Union of Students, which pointed out that one in five of last year's graduates was still looking for a job at Christmas. Mr Neil Stewart, NUS president, said: "While it is a bleak, depressing start to 1984 for many graduates after years of poverty at college."

The report also noted that at the university where job prospects are improving, employers listed with the university careers service showed a 10 per cent increase over last year in the number of vacancies. This was due to the fact that the survey was carried out in other areas - 77 per cent.

ning 14 per cent higher.

Mr Brian Pitt, CSU director, said that reports from institutions in London and Cambridge matched this level of growth, but this was not true right across the country.

He said that some employers had favoured particular institutions. "In order to cut down the pressure of applicants."

Certain employers had also stopped making recruiting visits to every university in favour of the summer fairs, which have the advantage of being held after final results are available. Shortages of graduates were likely to grow acute in the electronics and computer industries and a slight increase in demand from the oil and chemical industries was predicted. "An upward turn was reported in engineering, metallurgical, manufacturing and retail posts and there was increased demand for graduates for the transport, food, banking, and accounting sectors."

The report said there would be 5,500 more graduates this year and the shortage of graduates in the work and teaching would increase the competition in other areas - 77 per cent.

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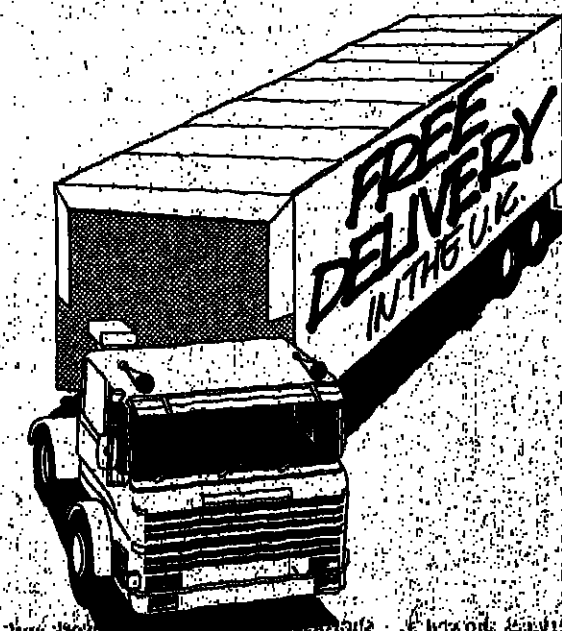
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NEWS

Poly union in 'campus parity' claim

by Diane Spencer

The 3,000-strong Association of Polytechnic Teachers is calling for parity with the universities as its main demand in this year's pay negotiations. In a detailed document, the APT argues that local education authorities should increase their salary bill by 12 or 15 per cent and increase the number of senior posts.

Rises of between 5.8 per cent and 7.5 per cent are needed to establish parity with university lecturers, says the association, which has one seat on the Burnham FE Committee. It proposes that a grade 2 lecturer at the bottom of his scale get an increase from £7,215 to £8,200; top senior lecturer from £13,443 to £15,194; top principal lecturer from £15,194 to £18,194; and heads of department grade V and VI scales to be replaced by the university professional scales enhanced by 7.5 per cent.

The proportion of senior posts should be increased so that 40 per cent would be above senior lecturer grade. Of these around 5 per cent would be head of department or professional and another 7.5 to 10 per cent would be professional or head of department grade without departmental responsibility.

The Association also argues that a 30 per cent rise in salaries would be necessary to bring lecturers into line with comparable professional staff in other occupations. The 73,000-strong National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education is holding a special conference on February 4 in London to draw up its claim.

Thousands more teachers' jobs will go and youth services, adult education and school meals and cleaning will be pared even closer to the bone as a result of education budgets now being finalized by councils up and down the country.

Education authorities are struggling hard to protect the curriculum by keeping teaching job losses to a minimum and finding savings in other areas. But some have found no alternative to cutting teacher numbers faster than the decline in pupil numbers. So, despite the hopes of Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, pupil-teacher ratios look like worsening next year in at least some parts of the country.

In a spot check of L.E.A.s. The TES found that teacher numbers were likely to fall faster than school rolls in about half: Devon, Newcastle, the London borough of Richmond, Rochdale, Somerset and East Sussex. In Newcastle, the council expects that most of the 135 teachers who will lose their jobs will be peripatetic or social priority teachers, so that regular pupil-teacher ratios may not worsen. Herefordshire, traditionally one of the most generous shire counties, is so anxious to protect the classroom that it is planning to find the whole of its £2.7m education cut from savings in school meals and cleaning (see page 12).

The education committee had originally been asked to find a further £750,000 savings, which would have meant reducing teacher numbers strictly in line with falling rolls as well as lopping £250,000 off the discretionary grants budget and £80,000 off special education.

But the policy and resources committee then decided that the cuts did not need to be quite so severe to enable them to avoid the worst government penalties. So the cuts in grants and special education have been abandoned and 47 of the 177 teachers' jobs that would have gone in line with falling rolls will be saved.

Next year's budget will now be about £214.6m, compared with an estimate for the current year of £215.3m. The county's whole will be spending £3.2m or 1 per cent above the Government's target and expects to lose some £3m in grant as a result.

Devon education committee approved last week a £180.4m budget for next year that will lead to the overall loss of 264 teachers: 125 in primary schools and 139 in secondary.

That total includes more than 100 jobs lost in line with falling rolls as well as 21 jobs sacrificed to pay for the difference between the county's allowance for teachers' pay in the current year and the final settlement. But some of the money saved has been allocated to an extra 50 posts to keep an adequate curriculum going in secondary schools.

Mr Ted Pinney, chairman of the education committee, warned teacher members at the meeting that the loss would be even more severe if the pay award exceeded 3 per cent next year.

Another south-western county, Somerset, is cutting education spending by £700,000 this year, only 12 months after it attempted to improve its service following criticism in an HMI report.

The reason for the about-turn is that the Conservative-controlled council, consistently one of the lowest spenders, has been given a spending target for next year only 0.5 per cent in cash above this year's budget. Even with the planned cuts, it will still be 1 per cent above target and thus subject to grant penalties.

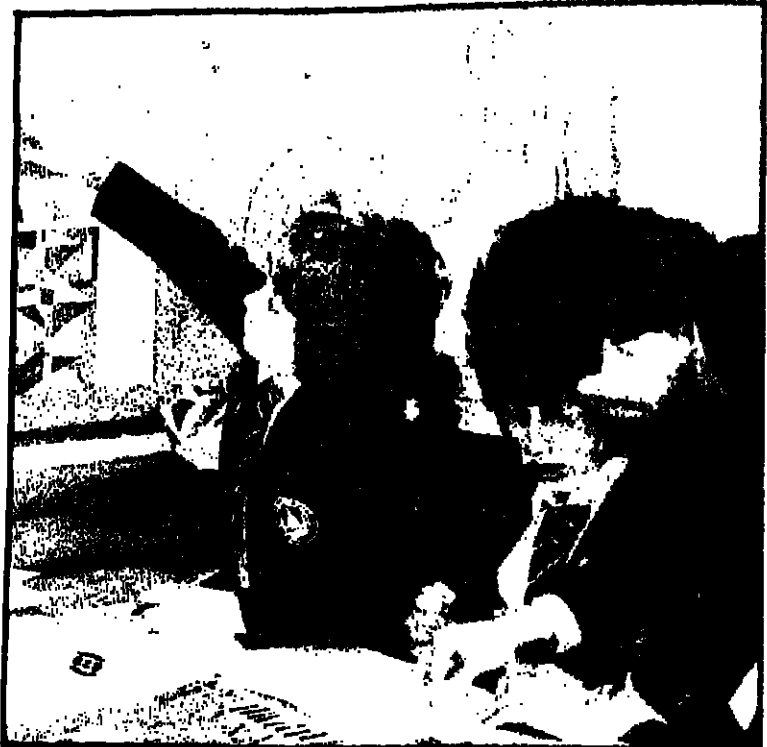
When Somerset turned out to be one of four education authorities giving HM Inspectors most cause for concern in their 1981 report on the effect of cuts, the council injected £2m into the education service, mainly to improve pupil-teacher ratios.

Now local teachers fear the planned £700,000 cut next year will put the authority back near the bottom of the league tables for pupil-teacher ratios and spending on teaching materials. The plans include a reduction of 20 teaching posts.

Wiltshire, which has also been singled out by the Inspectorate for its low level of education spending, plans to increase its budget in real terms.

And the county's finance committee has also decided that education should benefit from any underspending on other services both this year and in next year's plans. This has produced an extra £453,000, bringing the total increase in education's share to £843,000.

But all the bonus will help finance



The austerity budgets that local authorities are preparing for 1984-85 will result in the loss of thousands of teachers' jobs. Report by Biddy Passmore and Richard Garner.

And the cuts go on...

are redundancy payments for the 89 teachers who will lose their jobs because of falling rolls, 18 in primary and 71 in secondary.

There will also be more money for further education and school transport. But the council cannot afford the extra £367,000 that the education committee says should be spent on books and materials, or the £475,000 needed simply to keep up present levels of maintenance to buildings.

In East Sussex, the education committee has approved a cuts package of £1.8m on a budget of some £116m. This includes the loss of 100 primary teaching jobs in addition to the 50 which will disappear because of falling rolls. Adult education will lose £200,000 and further education £100,000.

But the county's policy and resources committee, which meets next week, may still insist on a bigger cut.

Prospects are brighter in Cwydd where the education authority is already planning a slight improvement in pupil-teacher ratios, and a further £425,000 may be added to the £83m education budget next month.

Even without the extra, the county will be able to keep the 42 teachers who would be lost if it reduced staffing strictly in line with falling rolls, as well as to improve discretionary grants and increase capital allowances in line with inflation.

If the county, which has no party with overall control, does decide to give education the extra money next month, a further 35 teachers could be employed.

Labour-controlled Cleveland County Council, which is cutting its education spending by £2.1m next year, has

warned its teachers that its £145m budget will not be met unless some of them apply for voluntary redundancy.

Mr Charles Godfrey, chairman of the education committee, announcing the budget, gave a pledge that nobody would be made compulsorily redundant but added: "However, job losses are inevitable and the cuts can only be achieved if some members of staff are willing to accept voluntary redundancy."

The £2.1m cut includes the loss of 50 full-time equivalent teaching posts in primary schools, 60 in secondary schools (both in line with falling rolls) as well as a 5 per cent cut in administration costs, lopping £400,000 from the polytechnic budget, £150,000 from the colleges of further education budgets, and increasing the cost of school meals from 50p to 55p.

However, they are not as bad as some teachers' leaders feared. Originally, the council had drawn up a list of cuts totalling 14.1m for discussion with union leaders. Mr Alan Calderwood, the county education officer, said that even with the cuts — the authority would still be well above the level necessary to meet the Government's targets for its spending.

Large city authorities seem to be less well advanced with their budget-making. In Manchester, for instance, councillors will not take their first look at the city's overall budget for 1984-85 until next Tuesday, and the education committee will not consider its strategy until the end of the month.

Councillors in Sheffield spent Tuesday locked in an all-day meeting on the

council's budget. The city, one of the largest "over-spenders", has chosen between cutting how far it can go in the next year.

But severe cuts were ruled out by the council's twin policies of services and no overall cut. However, councillors must make some savings to keep rate rises at 10 per cent.

In education, the outcome is to be a very small real increase in money saved from tighter control of service and falling rolls plus back into other areas of the city. Mike Bower, fewer than 100 220 jobs that would go if the council strictly in line with falling rolls lost. Overall, the city's budget certain to attract grant payments at highest level.

Two other candidates for cutting — the London boroughs of Ealing and Brent — have made no progress with their budgets. It appears to have been so divided by its spending target — 5.7 per cent lower than the council's current target — that Labour councillors did not meet Wednesday to decide on strategy.

And budget-making in Brent is target 3.8 per cent lower than current budget, has been due to the political turmoil following recent change of power from Labour to Conservative.

At the other end of the scale, frugal Birmingham was cut this week over its ability to cut education spending at the same rate, reducing rates for the second running.

The education budget is now rise from £220.7m in the current year to £228.8m next, yet the city still to spend exactly on its grant target.

That feat has been made possible by Birmingham's historically low spending level, which led the council this year to give it the most generous target of any authority: 4.3 per cent above its current budget.

Mr Brian Meadows, chairman of education committee, said: "The Government has recognized we are spending wisely and efficiently and we are a sensible target." He explained that the budget included cuts of £1.2m in school cleaning and £1.2m in meals.

He said the budget, announced Tuesday, would permit pupil-teacher ratios to stay at their present level. That means a loss of 250 teachers in primary schools, where pupil-teacher ratios will drop by 4,000, but a gain of 24 in primaries, where pupil-teacher ratios will rise by 500.

Although Newcastle's education budget will not be finalized until the end of the month, it looks as if it may not be as severe as was expected. Instead of a 5.5m cut, it is now expected to be 4.5m, leaving a total of about 320 staff would have to go.

It is hoped that most of the loss will be in the form of voluntary redundancy.

Rochdale — ruled by a Conservative Liberal coalition — last week approved a budget which would involve a £1.9m cut in education spending, or £596,000 would come from a £1.9m in teaching jobs.

However, it was made clear at a meeting that the 100 jobs lost would include the anticipated loss of 50 because of falling rolls.

Local members of the Association of Schoolmasters and Women Teachers will have a word of goodwill — including a letter covering for absent colleagues — before the cuts — to be discussed by the committee on January 31.

A choice of evils — a large and no cuts, a moderate cut, or a large cut — has been made after consultation by the ruling Conservative Alliance group which won the London borough of Hammersmith in November.

The moderate package is preferred would involve cuts totalling £620,000. These would be evenly spread over primary and secondary staffing, in particular, the adult college and the youth and community centre, and foreign language teaching.

Numbers would be cut by 30

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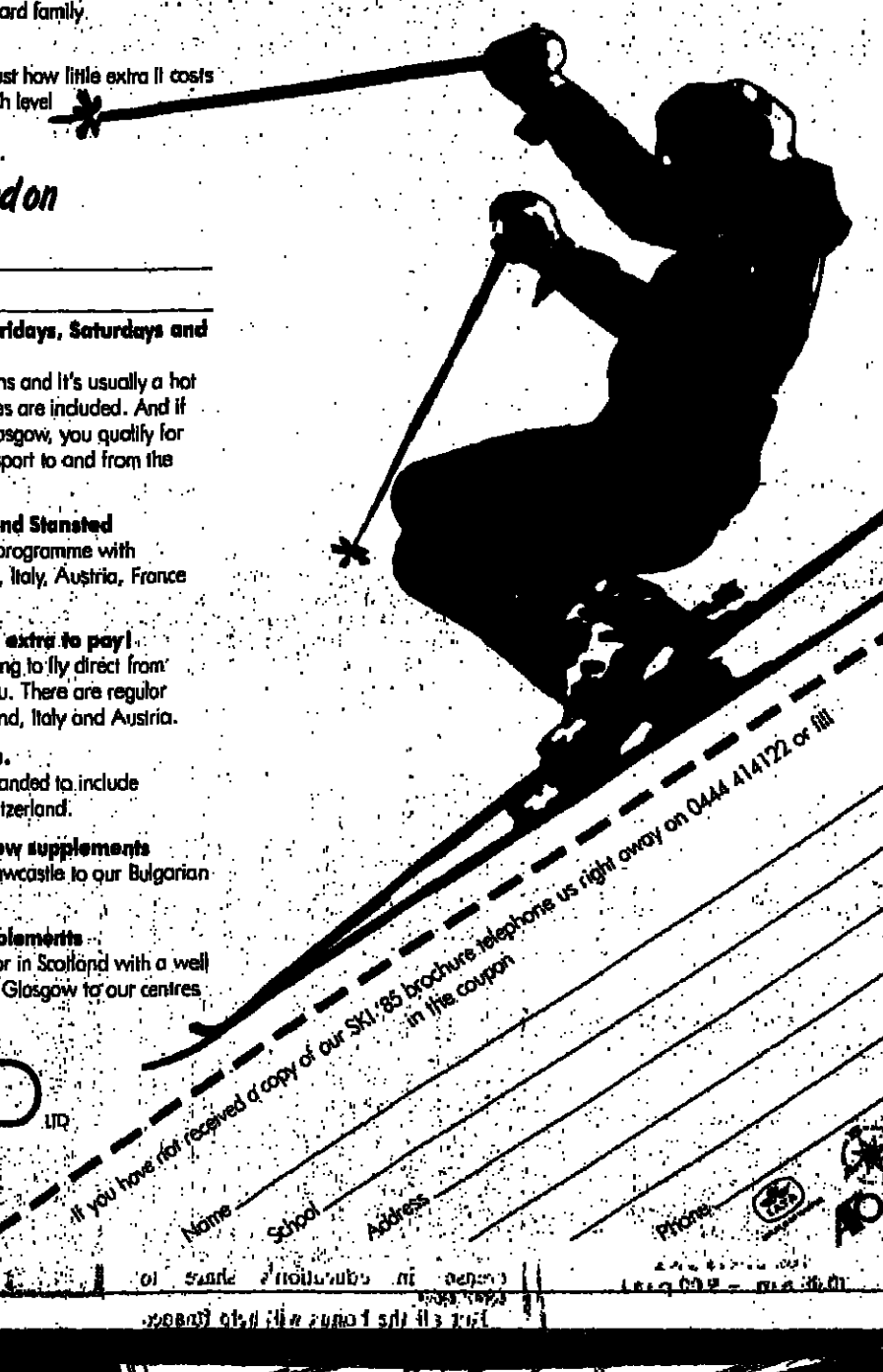
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فصل الأول

Colleges angry at polys-only limit on central admissions

by Karen Gold

A storm is brewing over the Government's decision to fund centralized college admissions for polytechnic degrees only.

Under the scheme, the polytechnics admissions would be put on computer by 1986. But leading colleges of higher education say their exclusion from this would have a disastrous effect on courses.

The scheme would be run by the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, and the DES will contribute £210,000 towards the cost - expected to be £600,000 - of putting the polytechnics on the Universities Central Council for Admissions computer.

The polytechnics system would run separately from the universities, but on the same principle of multiple applications from would-be students. At present they have to apply to every course and institution separately.

The DES says the money is "on the understanding that the new scheme would be capable of degree courses in other major higher education colleges".

But according to Mr John McKenzie, principal of Bolton Institute of Higher Education, leaving the colleges out will be catastrophic for some courses. Several of the largest colleges had asked for inclusion, but had been told that there was room on the UCCA computer only for the 31 polytechnics, he said.

Those colleges run about 25 degree courses in subjects normally covered only by polytechnics, such as law or

engineering. Bolton has three degrees - civil engineering, electrical engineering, and psychology - offered by no other non-polytechnic public sector college.

For them to be excluded from the centralized system would confuse students and schools advisors, cost the college enormous amounts in additional advertising, and threaten the quality of their intake, he said.

"If the DES is to make a grant... then I think to exclude these specialist courses is a misuse of funds."

UCCA said in a statement last night that it had agreed to act as an agent for the CDP scheme subject to satisfactory financial conditions. The contract would be for four operational years. - *THE*

There was a record number of full-time students in higher education last year, mainly because of a big rise in admissions to colleges and polytechnics, according to new figures from the Department of Education, Philip Venning writes.

The latest official statistics show that last year more than 507,000 home students were on full time and sandwich courses in higher education institutions in Britain - 3 per cent more than the year before.

The growth has been concentrated on non-degree higher education courses, with the result that for the first time there are now more students on higher education courses outside the universities than in them.

Statistical Bulletin 17/83. Obtainable free from: DES, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1.

Mistresses' body buried again

A teachers' union folds today just six days after celebrating the 100th anniversary. It was never supposed to have.

Five years ago the Association of Assistant-Mistresses decided to wind up, the organization following an agreement to merge with the Assistant Masters' Association.

However towards the end of 1982 former officers of the AAM received a

letter from the Companies Registration Office asking why annual accounts for the previous few years had not been filed.

This was sorted out but the AAM was told it could not be wound up without giving three months' notice of its decision in the *London Gazette*.

This was done on October 20 and the association ceases to function today.

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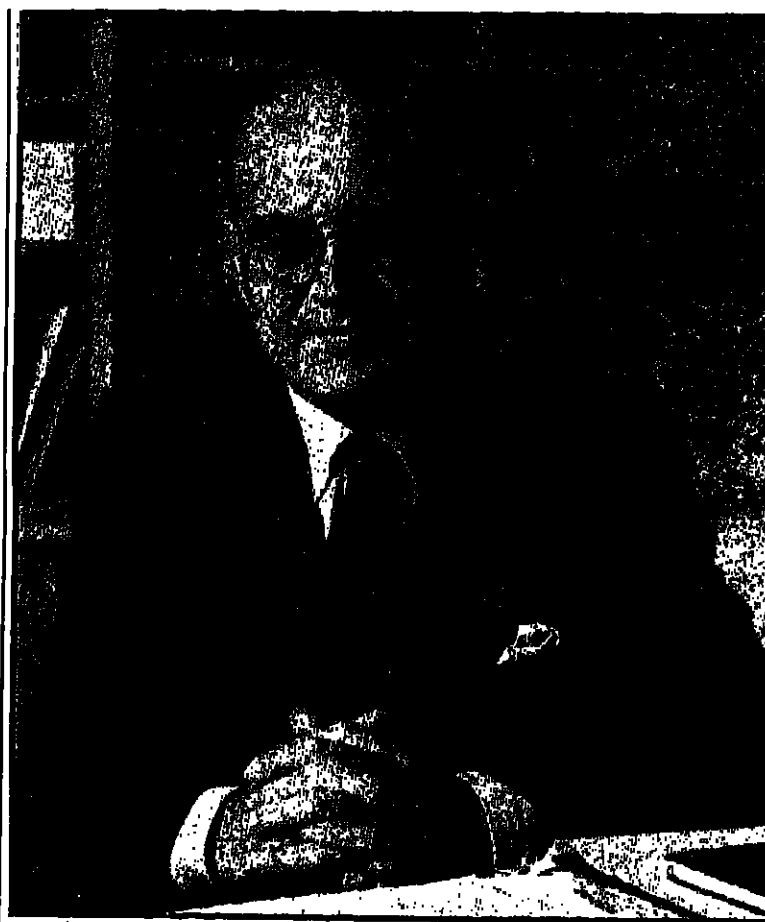
A one-day workshop of computer appreciation for Heads of Schools, which explains the language of computers, and illustrates their use in many facets of society.

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The dates of the 1984 workshops are:

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Thursday, 8 March
Wednesday, 28 March

For further information, telephone Henrietta Walker on 01-723 4076, or write to her at: 48 Bryanston Square, London W1H 7LN.



New HMC chairman

Mr David Emms, master of Dulwich College (pictured above), is the new chairman of the Headmasters' Conference. He takes over from Mr Roger Ellis, master of Marlborough College.

Mr Emms, aged 58 and married with four children, is best known for his robust views on the need for closer links between the public schools and industry and for his criticisms of the A level exam system.

His report, *HMC Schools and British Industry*, published 18 months ago, found that only one boy in five from public schools takes a job in industry - a "worryingly small" proportion.

He also called for greater curriculum emphasis on vocational, practical and creative subjects.

Mr Emms's controversial proposal was for a radical overhaul of the A level system with a broader timetable leading to exams in five subjects.

Warning on profiles

by Richard Garner

Teachers will have to spend a great deal of extra time preparing pupil profiles or records of achievement if they are introduced in schools, says a pamphlet produced by the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association this week.

The pamphlet was amended as a result of the announcement by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, that a pilot programme on pupil profiles was being launched.

It calls for extensive in-service training for teachers before the introduction of profiles and adds that the Government's statement expressly rules out the use of these records of achievement as references.

The pamphlet states: "In that they would be open records which became the property of pupils at the end of secondary education, they would lack the confidentiality and resulting candour about failings as well as strengths which the Government feels to be essential features of references."

"The Government argues strongly that a record of achievement... should confine itself to positive aspects of the pupil's career and personal qualities and not refer to failure or defects."

"These judgments explain the assertion by Sir Keith that the records of achievement he proposed are to be regarded as additional pupil records rather than more useful replacements for anything that currently is issued."

It concludes: "The implication must be that a great deal of additional teacher time will be needed to produce them. The draft policy statement concedes that the development and operation of such a scheme will compete for limited resources with other demands on teachers' time and professional skills."

Unions fight pensions proposal

Union leaders have declared outright opposition to any attempt to increase teachers' pension contributions.

They reject the findings of a Government actuary's report which argues that contributions should rise. Evidence from their own advisers casts doubt on some of the assumptions underlying the recommended increase.

The actuary's report, being considered by Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, recommended that overall pension contributions should rise from 14.4 per cent to 15.45 per cent of the total salaries bill and suggested that 0.25 per cent of the increase should be paid by local authorities. At present, teachers pay 6 per cent of their salaries in pensions contributions - the remainder is paid by local authorities.

A special meeting of the teachers' panel of the profession's superannuation working party on Monday was told that the Government actuary had assumed the real rate of return of investments on the pension fund would drop from 3 per cent to 2.5 per cent. He had also assumed inflation would rise from 6 per cent to 6.5 per cent, and that teachers' pay would rise 1.5 per cent per annum over and above the retail price index.

If teachers have to pay all the 0.8 per cent increase in contributions, the average classroom teacher on just over £8,000 a year would have to pay out an extra £65 a year.

Meals cuts plan puts 2,500 jobs at risk

by Diane Spencer

School meals organizers are angry and disappointed at Hertfordshire's plans to scrap its meals service.

The education committee last week agreed to axe the service from the end of the summer term and the full council is expected to ratify this decision - which should save the county £2m a year - at its next meeting on March 6.

Mrs Anne Share, secretary of the National Association of School Meal Organizers, said that the social implications of such a step would be massive. The plan would mean 2,500 redundancies and local suppliers' companies would be put at risk.

She was also scathing about the type of lunch that the county considered adequate for children entitled to free meals - "a defrosted frozen sandwich, a milky drink and sometimes a piece of confectionery" - and asked why teachers supervising free meals children would be given a £1 lunch allowance while the children's snack would be worth only 60 pence.

The association is worried lest Hertfordshire's plans encourage other authorities to follow suit and it is calling for a meeting with Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary.

Hertfordshire is the first authority to consider scrapping its school meals service completely. Dorset, Lincolnshire and Hereford and Worcester have abandoned primary school meals and the London borough of Merton has privatized its service.

Although Hertfordshire should save £2m by ending school meals it will cost the county £2m to provide the minimum service for children of families on

Supplementary Benefit or Family Income Supplement, pay for supervision of children bringing sandwiches and meet loan charges on redundant kitchens.

Around 2,400 part-time and 34 full-time jobs will be lost. But the county claims that it was forced to take this step to avoid cutting teaching jobs.

Talks on a new contract for kitchen staff are also under way in East Sussex, where the county council is determined to reduce spending on the service by £600,000 in the current year.

The education committee decided last week both to alter meals workers terms and conditions of service and to investigate an experiment for privatizing the service in the Eastbourne area. The council has warned that if agreement on a new contract is not reached with the unions by February 21, contracts will be terminated and staff will be hired again under new conditions.

School meals cooks will be given the chance to show off their skills next week at the International Hotel and Catering Exhibition - "Hotelymph 1984".

The finalists in the practical class will be given 45 minutes to produce and present a main course for four costing not more than £3.50.

In the display class, 25 competitors will present a six-portion sweet costing not more than £2.00. The competitions are sponsored by the Electricity Council, British Gas Corporation, Moorwood Vulcan Ltd and coordinated by the Department of Education and Science.

The Tom and Jerry-style staff unity

Teachers in most staffrooms show about as much consensus as the cartoon characters Tom and Jerry, Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the Professional Association of Teachers, said this week.

Launching a series of education conferences, he said the union was "in a spirit of unity" he said

Teachers do not agree about how to raise - for example - disciplinary standards. They do not agree about what to do with the examination system; they can't even agree when to have their holidays.

However, Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, had given teachers a chance to become professional

boundaries" via his speech to the North of England conference calling for an improvement in education standards. The union's conferences would help do this.

A series of at least 10 conferences is planned during the spring - costing £25,000. Topics to be covered include the behaviour of children.



St John's School, Cambridge

No chorus of support for girls in choir schools

by Bert Lodge

Girls are unlikely to be admitted to any of Britain's 35 cathedral choir schools despite a crisis of recruitment, the chairman of the Choir Schools Association said this week.

Mr Peter Hannigan, head of the choir school at Westminster RC Cathedral, was replying to a reader's letter to *The Times* which suggested that apart from the questionable discrimination practised at present the admission of girls would benefit the schools themselves.

The average number of seven and

eight-year-old boys presenting themselves at each school's annual voice trial fell from 21 in 1980 to only 14 in 1982, with a similar figure last year.

"All the choir schools are worried," Mr Hannigan said. "There's a certain amount of economic uncertainty in many families. It's a big question - sending a boy of eight to a choir school and so committing themselves to perhaps 10 years of fee-paying. Yet, in fact, two out of three choirboys now get scholarships to public schools."

Nevertheless, Mr Hannigan thought

it would be difficult to blend boys' and girls' voices. "It could be done but you would end up with a choir very different from the ones we have today. And there is the fact that girls' voices don't break. The early training could damage them for later on."

The woman who suggested that the schools should admit girls, Mrs Barbara Gwlanell, a professional flautist, said she had two daughters, aged six and nine, who sang in a mixed choir. "If they had been sons they would have been at choir school. I sometimes can't

tell whether it's boys or girls who are singing."

Just under 800 choristers attend choir schools. Last year each boy received from foundations, trusts and the assisted places scheme an average of £1,500 to help with fees, instrumental tuition and uniforms - four-sevenths of the total cost.

A leaflet, *Could my son be a chorister?* is available from the Independent Schools Information Service, 56 Buckingham Gate, London, SW1.



King's College School, Cambridge

Exeter horrified by teacher training cuts

by Biddy Passmore

Further cuts in Exeter University's school of education would prevent it responding to Sir Keith Joseph's call for improvements in the quality of teaching, Professor Ted Wragg, the school's director, has told the University Grants Committee.

He has warned Sir Peter Swinerton-Dyer, chairman of the UGC, that the school has already lost 18 staff and is therefore only able to respond to the Education Secretary's initiatives at considerable cost to those who remain.

"We view the prospect of a further erosion of funding with some considerable horror," he said. Professor Wragg's comments were made in a written reply to the letter Sir Peter sent to universities in November. It had asked 28 questions, including how universities would cope with a real cut of 1 or 2 per cent a year in the cash per student and how the system should be reorganized to meet a 15-20 per cent drop in numbers between the end of this decade and 1995.

Professor Wragg pointed out that the number of students entering teacher training is expected to rise during the early 1990s.

This was because the drop in the number of 18-year-olds would coincide with a rise in the number of school age children, which would lead to a demand for more primary teachers from 1986 and for more teachers in secondary schools from the early 1990s.

Professor Wragg said that Exeter's output of research had increased in recent years and though it was still attracting substantial funds he was concerned about the effect of the cuts in Social Science Research Council and DES funds and the closing of the Schools Council. He also criticized the lack of education posts provided under the UGC's "new blood" scheme - none in the first year and only six next year.

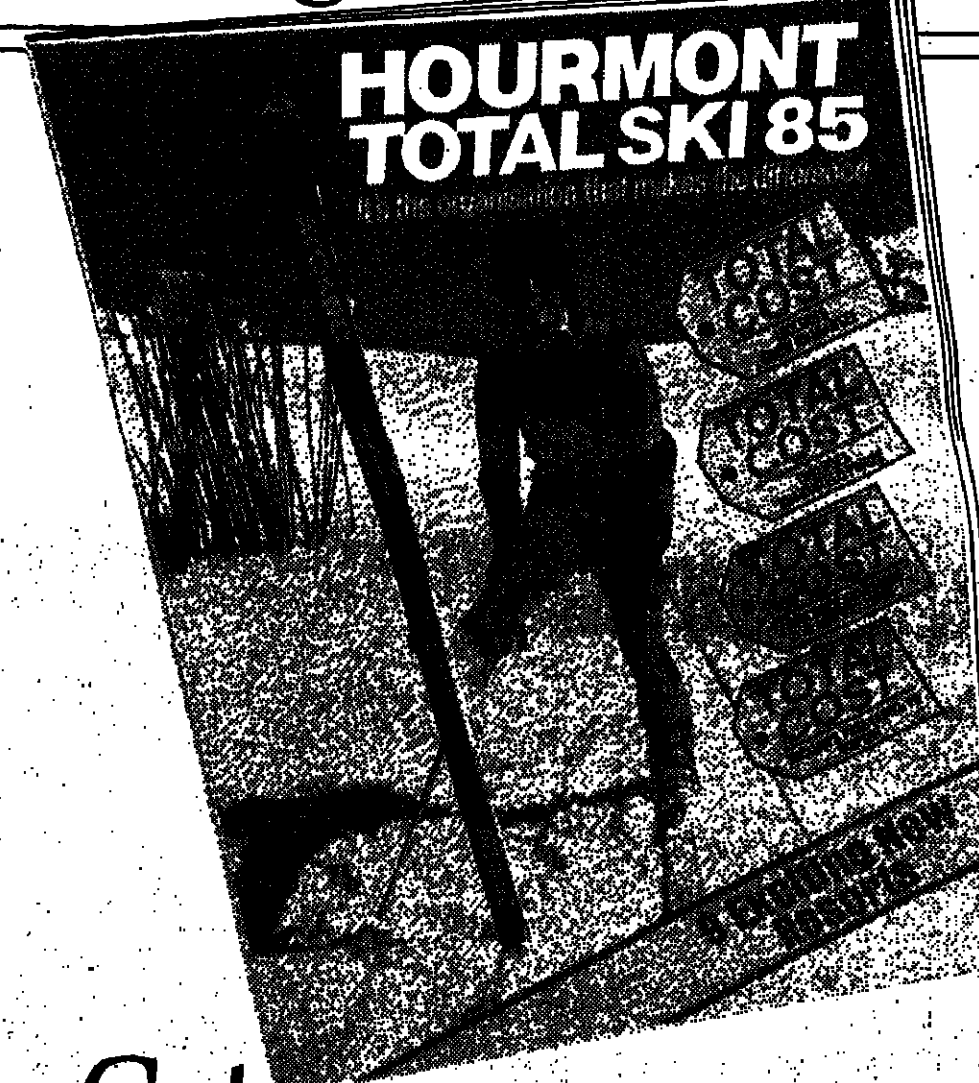
"We hope the UGC will impress on the Secretary of State that universities have been involved in almost every major educational development and research project during the past 20 or 30 years, and that such work is now in the greatest danger of becoming hole-in-corner rather than central," the letter said.

Professor Wragg rejected the suggestion that the Exeter school should be less dependent on public funds for essential activities. Staff would be "most reluctant" to stop work in maintained schools "in order to raise relatively small sums of money by, for example, acting as a consultant to a wealthy independent school or a business interest", he said.

The Exeter school of education also opposed the creation of a hierarchy of institutions, some "research specialists" and some "teaching specialists". It believed such rigid labelling would be "grossly unfair" on departments within "teaching" universities with good research records.

The letter also expressed doubts about the new National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education, which, it said, could lead to undesirable influences on the content of university courses. It supported a broad-based curriculum and was "vigorously opposed" to the introduction of two-year degree courses.

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SCHOOL TO WORK

White Paper limits scope for greater educational opportunities for inmates

Closer links with prison work

The Government is keen to bring local education authorities and their colleges into closer involvement in prison education.

But it is determined to resist pressure to change prison rules or the balance of power within the prison service as a way of extending educational opportunities for inmates.

This is the message of the White Paper, published on Wednesday in reply to last year's report on prison education by the Commons Education Select Committee.

The report, the first parliamentary inquiry since education became a statutory requirement in prisons 160 years ago, is welcomed by the Government as an important landmark.

Its 23 recommendations are divided by the White Paper into two main

groups - those which the Government considers concern education as such, and those which it regards as dealing largely with matters of prison administration.

It welcomes the first, which it says broadly reflects what the prisons department is already doing or aiming at; and rejects or remains non-committal about most of the second group, many of which criticize present practice or would require more public spending.

The White Paper agrees that prison education staff, most of them seconded part-timers, should be given close support by their local education authorities, and that they should be based on local colleges or adult education institutes, subject to local circumstances. It supports, too, the need for more

contacts between colleges and prison staff and for in-service training to be given to the staff by local authorities.

But the Government refuses to guarantee that the accommodation and staff required for educational facilities should always be made available and says that it cannot give education such an absolute priority.

Edited by
Mark Jackson

The White Paper rejects the committee's call for a new Prison Regimes Act which would guarantee prisoners access to education throughout their sentence and a right to a period of

full-time education "necessary for him to obtain the educational objective to which he has been working" with remuneration at the same rate as for work.

It says it would be wrong to set education apart from other prison activities in this way, or to give such an open-ended commitment to public expenditure; and it specifically rejects what it calls a proposal "to confer on prisoners a right which is not available to law-abiding members of the community".

Answering the Committee's demand for a restoration of cuts it said have been made in the prison education services over the past five years, the White Paper claims that its financial provision has been substantially increased by the present Government.

Young calls for lifting of YTS spending penalties

Mr David Young, chairman of the Manpower Services Commission, has appealed to the Government to drop its insistence on penalizing authorities who overspend because of the Youth Training Scheme. He has warned Mr Tom King, the Employment Secretary, that the scheme will run into difficulty in some areas if the threat of penalties forces authorities to pull out.

Ministers have been treating the issue as a matter of principle, repeatedly rejecting pleas from the Tory shires as well as protests from the Labour cities. The Government has refused to relax the rules retrospectively for those councils who made an unexpectedly heavy loss on the scheme in 1983-84, and will not make any allowance for further losses in the new financial year.

The Government's determination has appeared so unshakable that when Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, showed some signs of discomfort under heavy questioning on the subject at the North of England conference last month, there were some who hailed it as a significant softening in the Government's attitude.

Mr Young's appeal is made in a letter written at the request of the Youth Training Board, who were alarmed at the warning given them and reported in *The TES* last month - by Mr Philip Merridale, education chairman of the Association of County Councils, that some of his authorities might be forced to cut back on their participation or withdraw altogether.

The letter makes it plain that Mr Young is passing on the board's view. But he also chose to end the letter with a direct appeal in the first person: "I hope Ministers will be able to help".

Mr Young faces a further dilemma because of a difference of opinion between the Government and the board on the balance of provision in the Youth Training Scheme. The Employment Secretary wants the number of places in training workshops and community projects - the mode B1 places mainly provided by local authority and voluntary agency schemes - cut back to 60,000, and not 75,000, as the board insists. With B2 provision, the college-based places, already reduced to 20,000, this would leave the total mode B provision with only half the number which the YTS task group considered necessary for a balanced national scheme.

Mr Paul Cavallino, the association's press officer, said: "It is particularly regrettable that they have turned down proposals for legislation for minimum standards of education provision. Only that could ensure standards would not fall to the lamentably low level they have now reached in some prisons".

knowledge of the field about which they are advising and, as a result, misconceptions abound.

Many still believe, for example, that French (or a modern language) is still necessary for entry to all university courses; or that history is important for law and that A-level maths is required for accountancy.

Staff who wish to check the O level or equivalent qualifications required for university entry should refer to the *Compendium of University Entrance Requirements* Lund Humphries, The Country Press, Drummond Road, Bradford, BD8 8DT, £7.50.

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Any combination of the three subjects can be taken and this will



Vera Chadwick: rattling cages

School gets £250 for phone-in libel

by Richard Garner

A school's deputy heads have been awarded £250 compensation following an unsubstantiated allegation that one of them was having an affair with a 13-year-old pupil.

They have since passed on the money to the school. Listeners to a late-night "agony" phone-in programme on a local radio station were told by an anonymous caller that his daughter was having an affair with her deputy headmaster. The man named the school during an interview with the show's presenter.

The following morning, both the school's deputy heads instructed their union, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association, to take legal action. Since neither deputy head had been named, both felt they could have been identified by the caller.

The local education authority agreed there was no case to answer and AMMA extracted a written apology to the two deputy heads from the radio station and compensation of £250. The union decided against a broadcast apology in case it just drew further attention to the libel.

Mr Philip Lott, AMMA's solicitor, said: "It's a cautionary tale to our members." He said: "In that it highlights, another forum in which ill-informed criticism of teachers can be found because of ill-advised and inaccurate allegations."

He added that he understood that radio stations operating phone-in programmes usually had a delay mechanism which could wipe out an obvious libel from a caller, but this had not been used in this case.

Bus vandals punished

A disciplinary committee of councillors and transport workers has been formed in Exeter, Devon, to punish bus vandals who could wipe out an obvious libel from a caller, but this had not been used in this case.

Parents are also invited to appear and the punishment is discussed with the committee. In the two cases considered so far, a 12-year-old boy who threw a stone at a passing vehicle breaking the window was banned from the school bus for two weeks and his parents agreed to pay £80 damages.

Parents of another 12-year-old boy who sat in his car on a school bus, agreed to stop him playing out for two weeks.

The committee is chaired by the mayor of Exeter, Mr...

Head appointment panels face discrimination charge

by Hilary Wilce

Sex discrimination is being practised against women who apply for headships in Lancashire, a deputy head has claimed.

Mrs Vera Chadwick, a deputy head at Knowle High School, Blackpool, says that education officers and advisers have told her privately that there is blatant sexual discrimination in the way appointments are made.

She has repeated her allegations in the local press, and written to Mrs Josie Farrington, chairman of Lancashire's education committee, asking for a detailed account of how the authority fulfils its avowed commitment to equal opportunities in employment.

Her campaign will "almost certainly" damage her career prospects, she says. "But at this stage I'm prepared to pay. In fact my quiet questioning and ferreting about has probably already finished things for me. They don't like anyone rattling the cages."

Mrs Chadwick, who has studied for a Masters degree while teaching, and who got her first deputy headship in 1960 when she was 27, has applied for more than half a dozen headships but has only been short-listed once. Yet her experience and qualifications have been as good, and sometimes better, than those of successful candidates, she claims.

In her letter to Mrs Farrington she asks what steps have been taken to ensure there is no discrimination against women in shortlisting and at interview, and how the phrase "best qualified" for the job is interpreted.

She also asks how many women advisers and officers are employed in Lancashire, and at what level.

A letter of reply from the chief education officer, Mr Andrew Collier, has promised the information requested.

Mrs Chadwick says that her interviews have included such questions as

"What will you do if one of your family is ill". Her "crimes" she says, seem to be that she is a wife and mother, and refuses to trade her femininity for a hard exterior.

In a separate salvo, she has rallied against the National Association of Inspectors and Educational Advisers for advising governors not to appoint older teachers who have failed to get headships but to look to women teachers as the only untapped source of headteacher material.

"These suggestions alone can at best be an insult and patronizing of talented and able professional women," she says.

Mrs Farrington confirmed she would be replying to Mrs Chadwick's questions. "If any particular examples of discrimination were brought to my attention or to my chief officer's attention then we would be extremely worried," she said.

Woman wins sex bias claim

A civil servant working in Northern Ireland's North Eastern Education and Library Board has won a claim for sexual discrimination.

Mrs Mary Morrissey, a senior executive officer, complained of discrimination when she failed to be appointed as head of the students' awards department, in which she had been working since 1977.

The board had said the man chosen for the post had wider and better experience and had interviewed better. But an industrial tribunal ruled that Mrs Morrissey had better academic qualifications and work experience than this man.

The tribunal decided that Mrs Morrissey had been carrying out the duties of the post for 18 months before the previous incumbent's retirement. It was the board's responsibility to provide a satisfactory explanation for not promoting her.

She was awarded £4,000 compensation and it was recommended that she be made head of branch as soon as this or a comparable post became vacant.

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Careers Diary

by
Brian Heap

Advising third-form pupils about four-year options should be a carefully programmed exercise involving both teaching and careers staff.

Too often decisions are hurried and almost entirely on academic ability and, in some unfortunate cases, the teacher's choice of pupil taking physics over the pupil's choice of subject.

Even worse can be the careers advice given by staff who have little or no

knowledge of the field about which they are advising and, as a result, misconceptions abound.

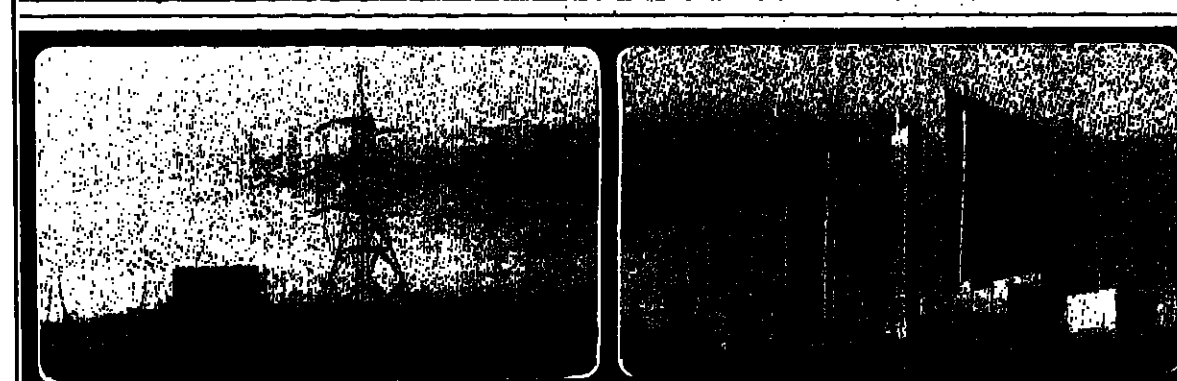
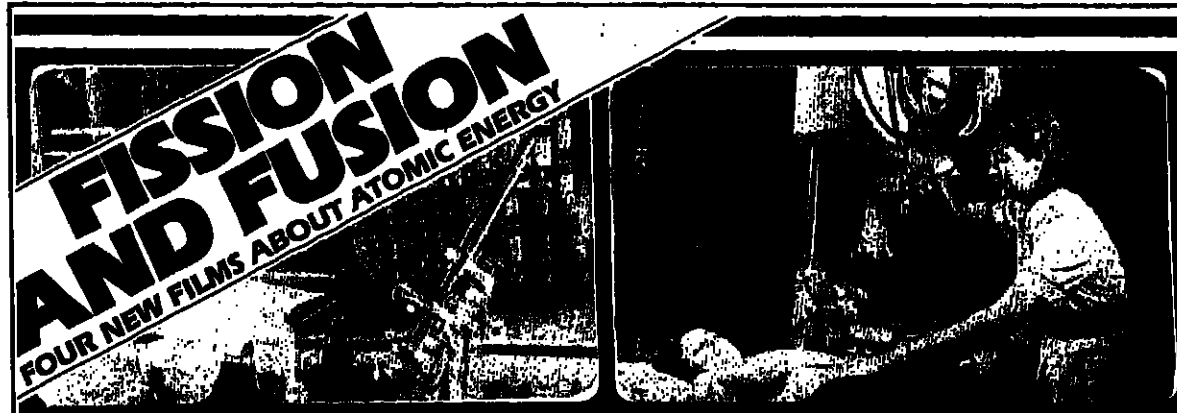
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Any combination of the three subjects can be taken and this will



OTHER SERVICES
Publications: Booklets, leaflets, reprints of AECM articles and other literature on nuclear and related subjects are provided on request.
Speakers service: To help public understanding of nuclear technology and the issues involved, the Authority provides a free talks service. Speakers, usually scientists and engineers from Authority establishments, often illustrate their talks with audio-visual programmes.
Teaching pack: A nuclear energy teaching resources pack compiled by Bath University is available. It includes booklets, wallcharts, filmstrips and other materials for class teaching. Details are available on request.
Mobile exhibition: Authority establishments have available on free loan a small (12 light-weight panels) mobile exhibition on nuclear energy. The exhibition is easily erected and dismantled and is suitable for schools, public libraries etc.

All Around Us: Radiation
(25 minutes)
This film explains radiation, how it was discovered, what it is and how it is measured. Its applications and possible effects on health are considered. The film shows how radiation is used to our benefit in industry, medicine and research.

The Energy Problem - The Nuclear Solution
(15 minutes)
This film examines the world's energy situation, including the renewable sources of energy, solar, wind and wave power and our existing resources of coal, oil and gas, and explains the contribution nuclear energy can make now and in the future.

Nuclear Fusion: Energy for the 21st Century
(25 minutes)
Since 1978, Culham Laboratory in Oxfordshire has been the centre for a joint European nuclear fusion research project. This film traces the development of fusion research that has led to the construction of the Joint European Torus.

I Work In Atomic Energy
(21 minutes)
This film portrays the differing skills and outside interests of four UKAEA personnel. In this way the film presents a picture of the corporate endeavour and individual enterprise within the Authority.

Mobile exhibition
Authority establishments have available on free loan a small (12 light-weight panels) mobile exhibition on nuclear energy. The exhibition is easily erected and dismantled and is suitable for schools, public libraries etc.

UKAEA

Richard Garner looks at two publications with advice for victims of reorganization

Ask for new post - union

Teachers should have to make out formal applications for a new job if their present post is disappearing because of a local authority reorganization scheme, a teachers' union said last week.

In a booklet giving guidance to branch officials involved in reorganization discussions, the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association urges all teachers to take formal applications for such posts seriously.

It adds: "The presentation of a full application is recommended because it represents an opportunity on the one hand to ensure equality of consideration for all teachers affected by the reorganization, and on the other hand for all teachers to present themselves in the best possible light".

However, the booklet says the association is "less insistent" on the automatic need for a personal interview for a new post in such circumstances - although it adds that a panel should be appointed to decide upon the placing of staff.

"Recently, one authority at least (Liverpool) has involved representatives of the recognized teachers' associations as observers at panel meetings and has found that their presence is of value to both sides", it continues.

The panel, says the AMMA, "cannot and must not be seen as an opportunity to settle old scores: to promote young energetic teachers above experienced older colleagues alleged to be jaded; to perpetuate the memory of one school as against another - in order to ensure that the panel is fair in its consideration, arrangements must be made for all affected teachers to be treated equally".

The union criticizes authorities which have decided to place full-time teachers before considering part-time teachers, adding: "Any attempt to treat part-time teachers less favourably than those with full-time contracts must be resisted. All teachers who have permanent contracts of employment with the authority should be treated in exactly the same way".

Of teachers on fixed-term contracts, the AMMA says: "The association would argue that a teacher who has established the right to a redundancy payment has, by virtue of his or her service to the authority, established at least a moral right to further employment".

The booklet goes on to counsel members against making a decision to seek premature retirement "too early".

"They should resist any unwelcome pressures to make an immediate decision, particularly before the full implications of the reorganization are known", it adds.

"Some teachers may wish to consider premature retirement only if it is not possible for them to be given a post equivalent to that which they held before the reorganization. In such circumstances it would obviously be unfair to persuade them to make a firm commitment at too early a stage."

'Don't be proud - take help offered by I.e.a.'

Teachers declared redundant should not turn up their noses at their employer's offers to help them look for another job away from the classroom.

This advice is contained in a new booklet published by the Careers and Occupational Information Centre and written by Ms Barbara Chislow, an experienced teacher trainer.

The booklet, called *What Can A Teacher Do Except Teach?*, says: "Your employer may offer the opportunity of vocational counselling, help with job-research strategies, etc., and it sometimes happens that the quite natural resentment against the employer causes people to refuse this help".

"The gesture possibly gives a psychological fillip at the time but not really to be recommended. Even if you think you have another job all sewn up and waiting in the wings, take the support offered. You will find what you need."

The booklet also gives examples of how teachers have successfully found themselves new jobs.

It says: "I ensure pupils that I am occasionally leading to a complete change of life. I have been a primary school teacher with a passion for football, became a country park ranger."

Ms Chislow challenges teachers' "significant minority of new teachers" who go into jobs only to find they are not what they expected.

"To have influential staff in the public sector who actually know something about teaching professions", she says.

The book, a revised and expanded version of an earlier publication, is available from getting a job in the room. Copies can be obtained free from the I.O.C. sales department, Freepost, Sheffield S1 4BR.

Warming to the hot-seat option

ZIMBABWE

Enrolment to secondary schools in Zimbabwe has been delayed by two weeks to the beginning of February because the number of pupils who took the primary-leaving examinations last year far exceeds the number of secondary places available.

In a statement issued on January 11, Mr Dzingirai Mutumbuka, the Minister of Education, said the delay applied to both government and private schools and would allow the Ministry to find places for all pupils.

The Minister did not say how many additional pupils were entering the first year of secondary school or how places were to be found. But headlines at several schools in Harare said "hot-seating" - the two-classes-a-day system already in use in many rural Zimbabwean schools - is being contemplated.

"I don't know whether I'm getting 500 form 1 pupils or 1,500," one headmaster said last week.

"If it's anything like 1,500 we will not be able to cope. My staff is strained to the limit now and I've already pulled several teachers out of retirement to handle A-level classes. A hot-seat programme just will not work here."

In what seemed to be a last-ditch effort to open additional facilities, Mr Mutumbuka appealed to all district councils to contact their regional education offices between January 16 and January 20 if they had applied, or wished to apply, to open new secondary schools.

The late notice of the shortage of secondary places was apparently due in part to a problem with the computer used for the first time last year to mark the primary school-leavers' examination papers.

Mr Naitali Tanyongana, deputy secretary in charge of schools and services, said a lack of foreign currency had prevented the Ministry from buying special pencils needed to blacken answer circles on the exam papers. The computer, therefore, rejected thousands of answer sheets, which then had to be marked by hand.

Zimbabwe has been struggling to provide for ever-increasing numbers of pupils since 1981 when the introduction of free primary schooling and a guarantee of form 1 places to all pupils who wanted them - provided they had completed primary school - swamped existing schools and overwhelmed teaching staffs.

Emergency recruitment of expatriate teachers from Britain, Australia, Mauritius and Canada helped overcome staff shortages in 1982 and 1983, but while Zimbabwean teachers have continued to leave and the staff shortfall remains acute.

Mike Williams

Schools feel the draft of secondary reform proposals

SOVIET UNION

The political apathy and lack of practical skills displayed by the young is worrying Russia's leadership.

Acute manpower shortages and growing worries about disinterested and politically apathetic pupils and poor quality teaching prompted the recent announcement of a major reform in Soviet schooling.

The plan is to give Russian children much more vocational training, and more ideological teaching, in a school life lengthened by a year and fundamentally reorganized.

The draft guidelines propose merging the education offered in general secondary schools and vocational-technical schools by the end of the decade, and giving all pupils work experience. They also propose extending teacher training from four years to five, and encouraging more men to join the female-dominated profession. The shake-up was expected. Last June, President Yuri Andropov, at the Communist Party's Central Committee plenum, deplored the inadequate teaching of arts, science and ideology and called for reform.

Five months later, *Pravda* criticized Soviet schools for producing children who were politically apathetic and lacking in practical skills. The problems were particularly acute in the rural areas, it said. More recent newspaper disclosures have included the fact that in one area of central Asia schoolchildren spend only four months a year in school, and the rest of the time farming cotton.

The Central Committee says that reform is needed to cope with pressing social and economic needs within the country. They suggest a school-leaving age of six rather than seven. General secondary schooling will take

place from the age of 10 to 14, after which pupils will split into different channels to obtain a more academic or a more vocational education.

Underlying this reorganization, says the Soviet news agency, Novosti, is "the principle of deep and all-embracing polytechnization of school" which appears to mean far more vocational guidance and work experience for pupils of all abilities in all kinds of schools.

The ban on child labour for those below 16 is to be lifted in some lighter occupations, so that pupils can opt to work in their spare time, and children of all ages will take part in "socially useful labour" at school. Older children will also work in factories during their holidays, and part of the money they earn will be ploughed back into the maintenance and development of their schools.

The Soviet Union's Minister of Education, Mr Mikhail Prokofyev, has described work training as "a problem of national importance."

"On the one hand, it is very important for the moulding of the personality, and on the other, it opens up an opportunity for solving many economic problems. It is no secret that the country is short of manpower, and the labour contribution of young people who have received professional skills at school will be useful in all respects. No matter what career a school graduate may choose, work training will help him in every field of human endeavour."

Mr Prokofyev said that the proposed reforms will include smaller classes, major revisions in textbooks and materials, the improvement of artistic and physical education, and much greater attention to computer technology.

Teacher training is also to be given a much-needed revamp, although the key change in this area appears to be extending training from four to five years. Much more emphasis is to be put on the use, in teaching, of written and spoken Russian, and teachers are to be given improved status through an unspecified mix of moral and material incentives.

A fundamental thread to the proposed reforms is to improve the ideological education of Soviet young people. Last summer President Andropov emphasized: "Our people are being educated not simply to amass a sum total of certain knowledge, but, first of all, to be citizens of socialist society, active builders of communism, with deep-rooted ideological principles, morality and interests, and high overall standards of work and behaviour".

One of the guidelines suggests that more use be made in the classroom of the national anthem, the Soviet flag and the national emblem.

The guidelines are now going out for national debate, and some are bound to be greeted with suspicion. Some ethnic groups have already resisted the spread of the use of Russian, and are unlikely to welcome its proposed extension within schools.

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Teachers have been promised improved status.

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All pupils should learn basic economics, urges Sir Keith

by Philip Venning

All children should be given some basic knowledge of economics but it should not necessarily be taught as a separate subject, Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, said on Tuesday.

He was opening a new unit to promote the teaching of economics in schools, particularly among 14 to 16-year-olds, being established at the University of London Institute of Education.

Sir Keith said economics teaching should be allied to political understanding and should take human nature into account.

The unit, which is being funded by a

three-year grant from the Banking Information Service, will set up a project dissemination network in London in conjunction with three London education authorities and the Economics Education 14 to 16 Project at Manchester University. It will also extend in-service activities, particularly in the South-east; provide a resource and information service; support preparations for 17-plus courses; provide specialist advice, and set up a class-room project in economics.

The two full-time lecturers attached to the unit hope that a DBS teacher-fellow will be seconded to them.

Copyright case is adjourned

A High Court action by the Music Publishers Association against Queen Elizabeth High School, Hexham, Northumberland, for alleged breach of copyright over photocopied carols was adjourned for a fortnight last week.

The action was brought against Mr Terry Atkinson, the school music master, who, it is alleged, photocopied carols from a hymnbook for use in rehearsals for a school concert.

Mr Justice Nourse, ordered a two-week adjournment to see if an agreement could be worked out between the school and the MPA.

This is the third case instigated by the music publishers against schools for photocopying music. It has previously been decided in *Clack v. School of Music*, *Wolverhampton* local education authority.

NOTICEBOARD

Compiled by Mary Cruickshank

PEOPLE...

SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS

Gwendolyn Stephens Angela Auset
Miss Gwendolyn Stephens to be head of Sallin Court Infants' School, Tooting, London. Ms Angela Auset to be head of Gayhurst Infants' School, London Fields. Mr Colin Barnett to be head of Kings Grove Primary, High, Croyde.

The following appointments to schools in East Sussex take effect from this month: Mr Hugh Vaughan Williams, principal of Brighton, Hove and Sussex Sixth-Form College; Mr Gordon Turfhill, head of Blithington Hill School; Mrs Valerie Jewell, head of Corden Middle School, Brighton; Mr Peter Munn, head of St Andrew's First and Middle School, Crawley; Mrs Joan Brooks, head of Petcham First School, Brighton; Mr Richard Pratt, head of Icklesham C of E Primary school; Mr Peter Highmore, head of Westfield county primary school; Mr David Jackson, head of St Michael's C of E (Parish) school; Mrs Phyllis Brown, head of Dudley county Infants' school; Mr Brian Hawthorn, head of Frant C of E primary school.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS
Dr Philip Gammon to be Professor of Education in the School of Education at the University of Nottingham from September. Dr John Miller to be director of continuing education at Brunel University.

Mr Robert Nind to be Professor of the University of Liverpool from October.

COLLEGE APPOINTMENTS
Mr Bernard O'Connell to be principal of Ruislip/Territory College, Leyland. Mr Stephen O'Connell to be principal of Newmarket College, Birmingham from September.

CONFERENCES
January 28
A one-day conference on racism in education. Main topics to be: racism in the curriculum, racism in the classroom, racism in the school, racism in the community. Details from: National Curriculum Centre, 7 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 3PL.

March 24
A one-day conference on racism in education. Main topics to be: racism in the curriculum, racism in the classroom, racism in the school, racism in the community. Details from: National Curriculum Centre, 7 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 3PL.

April 15-19
A five-day conference for young string players aged 11-18 at St Albans School, Hertfordshire. Details from: John Lubbock and directed by James Swinson. Details from: James Swinson, Settle 3545.

April 24
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May 15-19
A five-day conference for young string players aged 11-18 at St Albans School, Hertfordshire. Details from: John Lubbock and directed by James Swinson. Details from: James Swinson, Settle 3545.

June 15-19
A five-day conference for young string players aged 11-18 at St Albans School, Hertfordshire. Details from: John Lubbock and directed by James Swinson. Details from: James Swinson, Settle 3545.

July 15-19
A five-day conference for young string players aged 11-18 at St Albans School, Hertfordshire. Details from: John Lubbock and directed by James Swinson. Details from: James Swinson, Settle 3545.

August 15-19
A five-day conference for young string players aged 11-18 at St Albans School, Hertfordshire. Details from: John Lubbock and directed by James Swinson. Details from: James Swinson, Settle 3545.

September 15-19
A five-day conference for young string players aged 11-18 at St Albans School, Hertfordshire. Details from: John Lubbock and directed by James Swinson. Details from: James Swinson, Settle 3545.

COURSES...

Oxford on training. Details from NFVLS, Cambridge House, 131 Camborwell Road, London SE5 0HF.

April 8-10
Conference to mark the 40th anniversary of the 1944 Education Act on *The Future of Education for Work and Leisure*. The University of Surrey. Speakers will include Sir Alex. Jarrett, Mrs Shirley Williams and Professor Tom Stoner. Further details from the Department of Educational Studies, University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH.

April 10-12
National Institute of Adult Continuing Education annual study conference on *Keeping up with the times* new roles and modern methods at University College of North Wales, Bangor. Details from the Institute, 19b De Montfort Street, Leicester LE1 7GE.

and a book on Afro Caribbean religion, culture would like to hear from other interested or working in this field. Please write to D. Mitchell, 51 Falcon Avenue, Bedford, MK41 7DY. Part-time researcher into the impact of schools on physical science and mathematics. Schools Council Integrated Science Project on A level performance would like to contact Heads of Science Departments in secondary schools and colleges teaching GCSE. Names of schools and individuals interested in this project, please write to: E. Davies, Head of Science, St. Andrew's School, Partridge Close, Chesham, Bucks. HP8 3JG.

COMPETITIONS
The subject of the National Geography Society's national art competition for children, sponsored by ICI Dulux, is *From my window*. Entry forms from the Education Department, The National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5DN. Please send a large size.

The Oxford Project for Peace Studies awards £1,000 prize for the best essay on the subject of *The Search for Peace*. The competition is open to any student, graduate or not more than 22 months standing, of universities, polytechnics, colleges of higher education. Essays due up to 8,000 words long. The closing date is September 1 and winners will be announced on October 24. A collection of the best essays will be published. Details from: George Johnson, 30 Sunderland Avenue, Oxford OX2 8DX.

Project Nigeria Application forms for the competition based on development in Nigeria are available from the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, University of London, 25 Russell Square, London WC1B 6DQ. Closing date June 23.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS
Electrical Safety in Schools is a practical guide to the dangers to schoolchildren to staff from electric shocks and is published by the Health and Safety Executive. It is available, price 99p, from HMSO or bookshops.

Safety in Schools by Mark Giddens, a practical guide to the dangers to schoolchildren to staff from electric shocks and is published by the Health and Safety Executive. It is available, price 99p, from HMSO or bookshops.

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Riots give way to bloodless change

SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka is still reeling from the devastating racial riots of last summer, which played havoc with its tourist trade and brought into question the efficacy of its social policies.

The reforms which are to be made in the educational system this year are not, however, the consequence of hasty reactions to the crisis, but the implementation of a comprehensive White Paper, issued in 1981, which followed a searching investigation into the service's deficiencies.

A major step, announced in December and to be implemented early this year, is the setting up of a National Institute of Education, a professionally independent body which will take over much of the work of the Ministry of Education.

Responsibility for the coordination of education and manpower policies will remain with the President and the Cabinet, and policy decisions will remain with them. But the Institute will embrace the existing curriculum development centre and will have an advisory role in the setting of standards of the tertiary sector.

Mr Wijemanna is particularly sensitive about the standards of the tertiary sector. Sri Lanka has 145,000



Tamil victims of last year's rioting, buses, examinations, research, and teacher education.

The Institute itself will consist of "heads of educational agencies and relevant organizations" in the public sector, and other eminent persons in the sphere of education and manpower training. They will be appointed by the President.

The permanent secretary to the Ministry, Mr E. L. Wijemanna, attributes the impetus for this development to the Minister himself, Mr Lionel Jayatilake, who was anxious to reduce the "unwelcome" impact of politics on the service.

Mr Wijemanna is particularly sensitive about the standards of the tertiary sector. Sri Lanka has 145,000

teachers, with 20,000 awaiting training, but up to now training has been spasmodic, and great reliance has been placed on in-service training.

He sets great store by the crash programme of teacher training which is to be established in October, 1984, when 4,000 students will be admitted to two-year courses at eight residential colleges of education which will eventually have an annual intake of 2,000.

To make this possible capital expenditure on new buildings has been increased almost tenfold, from 2½ to 24 million rupees (about £8m).

These two-year diploma courses will be followed by one-year internship in selected schools, and the minimum qualification for admission will be three A-level passes.

The Minister is also concerned about the standard of children's books which is "quite low when compared with those of other countries". Free textbooks are provided for private as well as public schools, but he is anxious that the 25 per cent of the children who speak Tamil should have an adequate supply of reading material.

Frank Pedley

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LETTERS

High salaries threat to Namibia

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

Paddling furiously

In most respects, the system is the

usly

Mr Ellis worked for the Christian Centre in Namibia from 1975 to 1981 when he was deported. Since then he has done post-graduate work on Namibian education and is now administrative officer of the Namibia Relief Project. In his study he said he

There are, of course, as Mr Jackson has noted, many other youngsters o

There would seem to be a real danger of abandoning the aims of

The questions posed by Sir Keith's revelation

Above all, our pupils must be equipped to cope with the fundamentals

However, as one who has, less often than many, to try to stimulate and excite those less able pupils who cause Sir Keith so rightly promote two thoughts occur to me. First, all good intentions of promoting more exciting and more relevant courses

LAURIE MANSFIELD
Head of science
Sir John Leman High School

Group profits

why not try the

the

workshop sessions will begin early in 1984 for teachers to practise and develop scientific skills and methods. A working group to produce author guidelines is about to be established and a director of studies will be

ANNE OILL
IAN BARKER
Tameside Primary Science School

STEPHEN WATTS
Head of Social Studies
Wensleydale Middle School

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LETTERS

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Teachers and administrators with institutional management responsibility are invited to apply to this CMAA two-year day release programme. Applicants for this post-experience programme should possess an honours degree and either a DMS or equivalent post graduate qualification in Education Management. Location: Danbury Park, Enquiries to: The Admission Tutor, Mr. N. Bennett, Anglian Regional Management Centre, Duncan House, High Street, Stratford, London E15 2JB. Tel: 01-580 7722, Ext. 3306 or 3308.

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Special units can be best



Special needs... holding one's own.

Sir—May I try to persuade Dame Mary Warnock (TES, January 6) to cast off her white sheet in respect of special education units in secondary schools? I am convinced that they can be the "best first step towards integration" provided both the headteacher and head of unit are determined and persuasive enough to overcome the difficulties of status within the school. The problem of salary structures, while increasingly contentious, should not be allowed to obscure the issue.

My unit is one of Birmingham's long-established and quality named Delicate Units, though I refer here only to my particular school's arrangements. We seek to make "unit" an acceptable, even high status, word by publicizing our pupils' work and successes and by ensuring that they are integrated only into classes where they can hold their own. This is not too difficult in a school where many main school pupils themselves have special needs and the host school's population is an important factor.

Unit teachers teach main school classes and perform all school duties, subject teachers take unit groups for a small part of the timetable. This is essential for integration, so that all staff and pupils in the school share

mutual experiences. Without it, no pupils could not be appropriately placed in main school classes. It is essential part of all unit form letters to advise and influence colleagues in their attitudes to children with special needs.

As one of the school's heads of department, I am involved in all the meetings and decisions of the management structure, which includes colleagues on both higher and lower scales than myself. I have the same teaching load as subject heads, together with the administrative tasks peculiar to special education. It is increasingly, my job and that of a school counsellor/head of remedial teaching interact, as we pool specialist knowledge and resources.

If a unit is not the best first step integration, then it is likely to be placed in the wrong school, with a wrong headteacher and/or head of unit, and this will inhibit even the Burnham succeeds in rationalizing its structures.

ANNE M F FLEEMAN
Stockland Green School
Erdington
Birmingham

Ambiguity on pay

Sir—While acknowledging that the Warnock Committee considered it desirable to provide a salary increment for teachers possessing specialist qualifications in the teaching of pupils with special educational needs, Mrs Warnock writes: "The 1978 report said nothing very specific about salary differentials."

May I remind her that the Warnock Committee recommended "that, from a date to be announced well in advance, the extra allowance payable to teachers in special schools and special classes in England and Wales should be abolished" (para 12.29). The same is recommended in paragraph 12.30 for Scottish teachers.

These recommendations seem very specific to me. In the report it was argued that "the extra allowance may have been useful as a way of attracting teachers into special schools and special classes at a time of teacher shortage, but it should not be based on these grounds in the foreseeable future" (para 12.29).

As a teacher who chose to work in a special school at a time of teacher shortage, I had assumed that the extra allowance was in recognition of the extra stress involved in teaching "difficult" pupils (SEN(M) and maladjusted).

If monetary incentives are unnecessary in times of teacher surplus, is there not some ambiguity in Mrs Warnock's

current desire to see those teachers with additional qualifications receive a salary increment? When all teachers of children with special needs are "specially" qualified, will it then be justifiable to recommend that the increment be abolished because there would no longer be a shortage of qualified personnel?

Nor has it been noticeable as far as my teaching position is concerned that the stress has appreciably diminished because of a teacher surplus.

Mrs Warnock surely realizes that teacher surplus is a very useful tool for keeping down teachers' salaries, irrespective of where they teach. When 10 teachers share 9 posts, the profession as a whole is in a weakened position regarding salary negotiation. It is stretching credibility to the limit to think that a government committed to policies of reduction in public spending and of privatization in the education sector would wish to take on board the recurring financial commitment of rewarding those teachers (mainly in the state system) who gain additional qualifications in the teaching of pupils with special educational needs.

Time, I'm afraid, for Mrs Warnock once more to take her "white sheet" out of the wardrobe.

S BARRACLOUGH
Crookley Hall School
Cockerham
Lancaster

Symbiosis

Sir—I take issue with Mary Warnock's jaundiced and generalized view about unit provision in the integrative process.

The framework of failure she offers is far from what can and might be done, for anyone taking a more extensive consideration. Certainly, unit provision can (but doesn't have to) be a minefield for the unwary integrator.

The reasons for failure or success, not lie merely within the rather narrow band that she offers, but in rather deeper and more fundamental issues concerning the ethos of truly comprehensive schools, where children with special needs are as much a part of the school community as anyone else. Schools such as this, the integrative process is generated and nurtured from within, not merely a response to external pressures, and is therefore part of a symbiotic, rather than parasitic, relationship between a school and its unit.

I am constantly humbled and thankful for the active commitment offered by all the staff at the particular school where my unit is based, which allows 50-plus pupils with special needs to have their opportunity to receive an education appropriate to them.

DAVE J. CROPP
Head of special education unit
Barley Green School
Birmingham

Ethnic dimension

Sir—Dorothy Davis's admirable analysis of examination results in Leicester's inner-city schools (Platform, TES, January 6) makes one serious omission. Most statistical studies of exam performance can be shown to be vulnerable to the difficulties of adequately controlling for social class background. In this case, the inadequacy is equally striking: there is no mention of the ethnic dimension.

No other city outside the London area has had such a numerically large influx of Asians as have settled in Leicester, especially since 1972. Changes in exam performance, between 1976 and 1981, cannot be properly understood unless account is taken of the levelling of the inner-city school population by highly motivated and achievement-oriented Asian pupils who would be reaching exam forms in large numbers in the late 1970s.

Mrs Davis must know all this, since she battled nobly and successfully for improved educational provision for all races when she was chairman of the city's education committee in the crucial years.

DR VALERIE MARETT
Principal Lecturer
PROF. ST. JOHN HUGHES

College defence

Sir—At the moment London University is in a state of turmoil due to the enforced mergers between many colleges. This is being done in an effort to save money.

College councils have been warned that they are being pushed by financial blackmail into rushing through merger decisions that should be given more time for consideration. Here it can be seen that the mechanics of mergers are taking precedence over the importance of the issues. This has turned councils effectively into rubber-stamping bodies with the sole purpose of ratifying decisions made by a very few people in the joint policy committee (which includes the three principals and the three chairmen of councils).

This is precisely the situation occurring in the Queen Elizabeth College, Chelsea College, and Kings College merger. Despite this, however, QEC College Council rejected the new name (Kings College, incorporating the former Kings College London, Queen Elizabeth College and Chelsea College) on the grounds that it is unsatisfactory and unlikely to be used.

In the opinion of the majority of the students at QEC and Chelsea, and many of their academic staff, a new name should be chosen which is

the three combining colleges. The aim of the students is to instil a feeling of unity and pride in an atmosphere conducive to academic excellence. This feeling will be enhanced if all three colleges are treated as equal parties in the merger.

Unfortunately, at the moment, it is not the case. Kings College, receiving preferential treatment in design and make-up of the new logo.

To ensure this through Kings' greater age and fame is to neglect smaller colleges' equal academic excellence and to put their better financial situation.

Kings College has a tendency to attempt to minimize its own loss, which is understandable. However, they cannot afford to neglect QEC and Chelsea College, should lower their own defensive risks in order that a concerted college effort may be made to unite front against the descending heel of the Government via the University Grants Committee.

MAX GOODMAN
Queen Elizabeth College Student Union
London W8

Separate development

Children who can't cope with the bustle of a Plowden style classroom need to be withdrawn for basic skills teaching, Mike Kent and Terry O'Brien argue



As a suitable environment for children to achieve in, Comber Grove, at first sight, leaves a lot to be desired. The building is gaunt and ugly, there are dangerous roads on every side, and grass seems to be something that children only read about. The social problems of families whose children attend the school are enormous and in some cases overwhelming. Many of the classrooms are too small, and the corridors are dark enough to need lighting throughout the entire day. It is a typical inner London three-decker, built for containing children rather than educating them.

It was very clear back in the early seventies that something drastic was required to raise the standard of literacy at Comber Grove. The combination of a quick turnover in staff, a large school roll, and the too rapid implementation of (at that time) inappropriate Plowden methods, was resulting in chaos, both in children's attainment and behaviour. The average reading age of leavers was just nine years—more than two years below their expected level. No wonder the later report on LEA secondary education was rather scathing. Secondaries were inheriting pupils from the failing primary schools—a point which received little attention at the time.

In 1975 around 80 per cent of all children transferring to secondary schools from Comber Grove could be classified as needing remedial help, rather than just the usual 10 to 20 per cent regarded as children with special needs. Ideas had been experimented with. A "sanctuary" was set up in a vain attempt to cope with the most disruptive children. But the difference between the children in the sanctuary and many of those who were not, was minimal.

In 1974 the remedial department at Comber Grove was set up as an experimental project under the now defunct LEA "Special Difficulties Fund". It provided a full time "remedial" teacher, some money, part time teachers, and full time teacher's aid. A classroom was set aside and adapted for the purpose and in a very short time, it had produced tangible results. The work offered to very small groups of children was: quite simply, concentrated basic skills, with goals being set and achieved in a quiet and totally purposeful atmosphere. The teaching was direct and to the point, and the children understood and appreciated why they were in the group. There was no child-centred learning here, just intense and

distilled teacher-based techniques, intent upon extracting maximum results in the shortest possible time.

Suddenly, however, children realized they were going back into their ordinary classrooms, not only more able to cope with a wider variety of tasks, but also aware that it wasn't necessary to enlist the teacher's help every few minutes for spelling, or finding the book needed in the library corner. They became much more willing to extend their learning because they were acquiring the ability to make an attempt at something which previously they wouldn't even have bothered to try. Because a strong and purposeful relationship had been established between the child and the team in the remedial department, and because they understood what they were working towards, it seemed to us that they keenly anticipated the next session of concentrated learning which could extend their skills still further.

As the school roll has fallen, the department has not only used higher and higher cut-off levels in selecting children for special attention, but also intervened earlier in children's development. Reading help is timetabled four days a week in the infant department, using withdrawal groups, and every teacher in both departments understands and cooperates. These days at Comber Grove, we would be concerned over the five-year-old whose impoverished language and experience results in calling all farm animals "sheep". Eight years ago it was a frequent symptom of nine and ten-year-olds.

Now, though the nature of our intake is much the same, the average reading age of leavers is 12.5 and our verbal reasoning scores are well above average. In contrast to the 80 per cent Band Three we used to have. The explanation, we believe, lies in the recognition of the real problems. Noise, lack of progress and the failure to provide pupils with helpful feedback or explicit tasks, meant they were just surviving rather than developing.

It may be that some schools should not have a remedial department as such and that remedial teachers should work alongside the class teacher. But some children need a totally quiet and intense, personal atmosphere to acquire basic skills successfully and that cannot be achieved in the purposeful bustle of a good classroom. It is also suggested that skills acquisition isolated from their application does not work and can give rise

to a remedial stigma. In our case, we are certain the opposite is true. Over the past five years up to 80 per cent of the entire school roll has been withdrawn for sessions at some time or another. If anything, there is a feeling among children who are not withdrawn that they are missing out. Of course, we are pleased when pupils are dropped from small group work; it signifies a successful outcome for that child in that task, though we continue to monitor their work. Remedial work here refers to the task, not the child.

Our contention is that an intensive situation is necessary to learn some of the basic essentials of the curriculum, such as reading and computation. Trying to teach these skills as incidentals in an integrated activity session is unlikely to be successful, except in the case of a truly outstanding teacher and unless the children have already acquired a good level of the skills required for assimilation and are confident of their own abilities. A school like Comber Grove rarely encounters such children on intake and our group withdrawal system gives children the skills they need in order to really achieve in our Plowden influenced classrooms.

We have recently included mathematics in this approach, appointing a part time teacher to organize, and be responsible for, the setting up of a special maths resource room. It has developed into a comfortable, carpeted area for children to work in, and display area for mathematical topics and projects done by the whole school. At certain points in the week it is used by withdrawal groups of various types, so that basic skills can be acquired or topics looked at in depth. We are aware of the danger of teaching skills in isolation, but with inner-city children it seems logical to assume that if groups are smaller, individual attention is greater, and work acquires more depth. We believe a special maths room enhances achievement: if the quality of display is good, it will influence the quality of maths teaching in the ordinary classroom, and broaden the use of maths in integrated lessons.

A system such as Fletcher Maths may offer security for the teacher, and a certain progression in maths for the child, but it does not encourage the teacher to look at maths imaginatively, or to broaden the child's awareness of the links with other subjects. Textbook systems, whether in maths or anything else, quickly become narrow and limiting, and at best, are only useful for skills practice.

We try to offer the teacher security through discussion and maths guidelines for the school as a whole, so that everyone has a framework within which to work, and detailed series of clearly defined steps or goals for the children. Once this framework is established, each teacher can then interpret it imaginatively with help from the head and maths consultant, while the withdrawal teacher concentrates on necessary basic skills.

With any withdrawal group system, it is of paramount importance that the child sees the full purpose and opportunity of being withdrawn. A child who cannot read is only too well aware of it, and often attempts to disguise the deficiency, or becomes disruptive in the classroom, in a desperate (and usually successful) attempt to command attention. Children respond to honesty, and if told that their level of reading is poor, but that something can be done about it quickly, they will work enthusiastically to overcome the problem. That kind of work is best done outside the classroom. Provided class teacher and group teacher are working in harmony, the benefits are enormous, even though they may be working in different rooms and may use different methods.

Just as there are strong arguments for retaining specialist withdrawal groups, we believe there is a strong case for a fair degree of specialism in general at the primary stage. Primary teachers are expected to be good at everything. They must create an inspiring classroom environment; give each aspect of curriculum a great deal of planning and thought; make sure that each child receives a wide range of opportunity within the classroom and monitoring progress accordingly. They are required to enable children to paint, craft, read, write imaginatively, and explore scientifically. They often attend courses tutored by specialists who feel their subject is the most important in the curriculum. These can make teachers feel that they are covering the work in that subject with considerable inadequacy and send them back, a little despondent, to the classroom.

But most teachers have at least one particular interest, talent, or major curriculum strength, and it is the task of the head to draw out the strengths of his staff rather than trying to turn everybody into brilliant "all-rounders". Music for example, is an area in which many teachers feel especially insecure and vulnerable. Music advisers often say that even if a class teacher has not the slightest musical talent, music can still take place in the classroom, by the collection of instruments for exploration and experimentation. This frequently proves to be a musical dead-end. Some schools solve the problem by either asking a teacher who can play the piano to take everybody's class in turn for "singing", or by appointing a part time specialist to cope with class singing lessons.

We solved the problem a little differently by creating two music rooms (one of the advantages of falling rolls) and by employing the talents of three specialist music teachers who work for small portions of the week. By using these teachers, and the talents of staff members who are "musical", we are able to offer the children a choice from guitar; choir; descant; treble or tenor recorder; piano; trombone; cornet; horn; steel band; melodion and percussion. All of these are taken to what is, for our children, a very reasonable standard. This enables pupils to achieve musically, and to be aware of achieving, through "withdrawal" or specialist groups.

At other times during the week, the children are offered a wide variety of topics, including cookery, computers, French, needlecraft, photography, puppetry, video film making, woodwork and pottery, by drawing on the specialist talents of the staff. Obviously many of these activities also go on in the classroom, but they can be extended and explored in much greater depth, and with far better end results, in small group work, and this, in turn, enhances the child's attitude, confidence and autonomy back in the classroom. Although current thinking tends to be that the good integrated classroom should contain material and resources for all the elements of learning, there is undoubtedly a place for the withdrawal group in both its broadest and narrowest sense. The basic task of the teacher should be to create a lively, bright and stimulating classroom, rich with opportunity for exploration and learning for young minds. The task of the withdrawal group teacher should be to intervene, extending and deepening the child's skill acquisition and development in particular areas, so that classroom experiences are both enriched and made vastly more worthwhile.

Mike Kent is the head and Terry O'Brien is a remedial teacher at Comber Grove Primary School, Camberwell Green, London.



TALKBACK

Absolute standards

JOHN PRICE

Sir Keith Joseph's dream of examinations testing absolute standards announced in his speech to the North of England Conference (TES, Jan 13) is a noble one. The prospect of actually knowing what an O level or a CSE grade means must be heartening for employers and educationalists alike.

To take but one example of the industrialist's dilemma, the owner of a plastics firm asks me to confirm that a CSE grade 1 is the equivalent of a GCE pass. Of course it is I assure him. "Explain that then," he says, thrusting a pamphlet giving some school's examination results. Almost 130 pupils of an intake of just over 250 have a CSE Grade 1 in a particular subject. The next column shows 47 have obtained an O-level pass in the same subject.

Were the 47 only pass of the 130 and if not why had not the 130 been entered for GCE giving a pass rate of

nearly 70 per cent of the comprehensive intake? I say that I'd have to know the background details, but he walks off muttering darkly about it probably having something to do with mode 3.

There is a need for clarity and standardization. But one of the first things that Sir Keith should do in the summer examination season is to attend some coordination meetings. The theory is that hordes of assistant examiners, after some trial marking, are gathered together so that the nuances of the mark schemes can be explained and so that the chief examiner and his team can establish common standards of marking.

If Sir Keith attended, let's say, an English meeting, he would be astonished at the initial differences in marks from different markers of trial scripts. A script to which the chief examiner gives a mark of 12 out of 20 will receive anything from 10 to 19 marks. Gradually the assistant examiners learn how to match their expectations to those of the chief examiner. Even when you reach the stage where "coordination has been achieved" you still can recognize some examiners who are stubbornly individualistic.

The Secretary of State might be surprised at the unexplained ambiguities and apparent inconsistencies of

the mark schemes. In an English literature mark scheme we are told that a range candidate "makes a genuine attempt to answer the question", whereas a B candidate "makes a reasonable attempt to answer the question". Is it not possible to be both "reasonable" and "genuine" at the same time? Indeed is it not possible that a candidate could be "genuine" but "unreasonable" or even "genuine" but unintelligible?

Presumably examiners who are doubtful could award a D where it says "some attempt to answer the question set." Or else they could use another criterion: grade A candidates re-tell the narrative "sensibly" whereas B candidates re-tell the narrative "inaccurately, but perhaps mechanically".

Still not clear Sir Keith? Well then how's your counting? "Where comments are asked for, grade As make three or more, Bs make two, Cs make one, Ds may make some, Es make very few or none of any worth."

If the Minister still needs guidance or clarification he only has to ask the chief examiner. He will then be advised not to be too pedantic, to interpret the mark scheme in the right spirit or else simply rely on his intuition. After a few hours marking one just "senses" these things.

Sir Keith, if he has a literary mind, might like to take note of the imagery that these chief examiners use. It is often militaristic or to do with competition. They talk about "taking the blows", being "in the front line" or "taking the flak".

The examiner's instructions say: "The examiner is not concerned with standards and he may not, therefore, deviate from the agreed marking principles." So if the militaristic language is of the "We have ways of making you mark variety, there's no problem. The imagery used of fighting the flak, however, suggests hitting RAF pilots during in, doing as much damage as possible and then hating off home before they get shot down in flames. The analogy is not inaccurate.

I hope Sir Keith sees coordination meetings like the one I attended where the chief examiner was trying to do the impossible and mark a "discussion". On video tape were four youngsters doing an impression of an early David Frost argument show where everyone screamed at once and nobody listened to anyone at all. (The idea lives on in the North East in a programme called *Friday Live*.)

The boy with the loudest voice and most aggressive manner was deemed to have "won" the discussion and given

a top grade, while the poor girl who, who couldn't get a word in between her neighbour's angry monologues, even a bottom grade because she was nothing. Perhaps that's what a Minister means by absolute standards.

I hope, however, he tightens up people like the chief examiner who surrendered to the enemy in cowardly way at an English literature coordination meeting. The assistant examiners were asked to grade one range A to F a script about *Romance*. It was neatly written, clearly articulated but had no specific references to the play.

To one examiner at least it seemed to have been written by a high intelligent pupil who had never read the play but had probably read up on *Coles* notes. At the end of the marking period the chief examiner gathered up the results: 2 for grade A, 13 for grade B, 5 for grade C, 10 for grade D, and 1 for grade E.

"Now that's interesting," said the chief examiner. "I've given it a grade D. But, as it's getting late we'll take the majority view and give it a B." The lure of the golf course is strong. Good luck Sir Keith.

John Price is deputy head of Bald School, Washington, Tyne and Wear.

Filling the cracks

PMLOXLEY

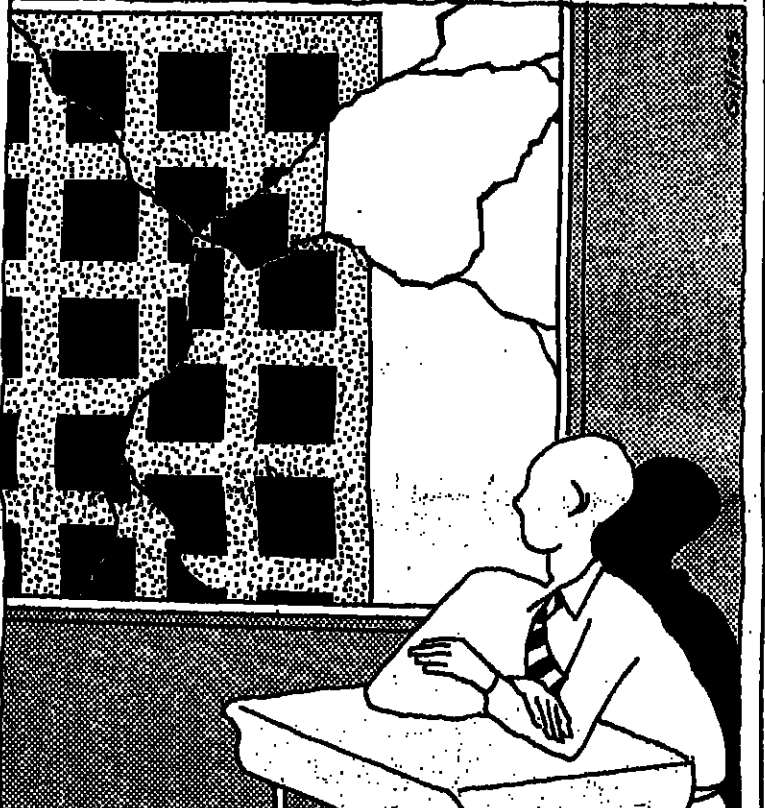
Sir Keith Joseph and his advisers should realize there is no point in filling in the cracks on a condemned building with plaster. This is what his proposals to revitalize the education system amount to.

His promise to allow more children to pass CSE grade 4 is nothing more than cosmetic changes. This will only mean that, as far as employers are concerned, grade 4 will become a fall (they do not think much of it at present) and they will look for children with grade 3. O levels will take on more importance and in the end he will have created a larger number of failures to put in the dole queue.

In the United States, where courses are designed for high achievement, students can be considered failures even if they obtain over 60 per cent in the examinations. All examination systems are divisive and the results will always be compared, so that relative standards are known. It is the examination system itself which is destroying education in this country.

At the moment, we have the ludicrous situation where design courses can do only a certain percentage are able to understand enough to pass the examination. Because of this, we force a great many students through a system which is totally unsuited to their needs and talents, and we have enough people to fill and hence create the elite.

By this method, the education system not only proliferates the elite system, but also maintains an ignorant population who are easily intellectually bullied. Out of this indefensible system, are created out very poor industrial relations.



The problems in education will continue to increase unless we have a major change in the system. I suggest courses should not be formally examined. They should be designed to catch the imagination of the child. They should be flexible in order to maintain the interest of the students and cater for their particular needs. The courses should be shorter so that if students find a course uninteresting or change to another. We must develop the confidence in students to be able to learn and make the most of what ability they have.

Students now starting an O level or CSE course are stuck with it for two

City limits

BERNARD GABONI

The national literacy campaign began in the 1970s on a note of high optimism. Since then successive governments have given assurances of their determination to combat the literacy problem.

In practice, however, literacy is one of the worst-funded branches of education since local authorities are under no obligation to provide it. It is heavily reliant on the use of volunteers who are often inadequately trained. Students are often expected to travel a long way to classes that could be held in anything from a primary school to a church hall. Tutors often complain of a terrible lack of resources and support.

In many ways, inner London has fared much better. It was possible to incorporate literacy into the structures provided by the existing adult education institutes. Funding has also been given by the Labour-controlled Inner London Education Authority and other agencies to several voluntary bodies such as the Cambridge House Settlement in Camberwell where the literacy campaign began. ILA has also given support to the development of English as a second language and numeracy.

Encouraging though this is in comparison to the rest of the country, workers and students within London are quick to point out that much more needs to be done. At present, only one in 10 men and one in 20 women with literacy problems are likely to go to classes, or to have been to them. Those who do go are likely to be offered, at best, one two-hour class a week.

The recession has had a three-fold effect on literacy. First, in most parts of the country it has led to the continued whittling away of the literacy service.

Secondly, increasing unemployment has meant that more and more students want to come to classes, especially in the daytime. This term Beauchamp Lodge Literacy Scheme in Paddington has had to turn students away from some of its classes for the first time in its history.

Thirdly, literacy students find it particularly hard to compete for jobs when both the numbers of jobs requiring little or no literacy skills is falling and employers are more and more eager to ask for unnecessarily high qualifications (and experience).

Because of the ILA's refusal to implement its provision within the authority, it has been maintained and in some areas it has expanded. For example, it has been expanded by the National Union of Public Employees, ILA has recently agreed to fund a project that provides day-time release literacy classes for manual workers.

But now literacy in London is in danger. Its peculiar position makes it more vulnerable than other sectors of education to the possible effects of the two White Papers introduced to deal with local government spending. Peter

and Streamlining the City.

A city-capping Act could well be the ILA's knock-out blow. It would be a non-statutory and that the need for literacy provision is less under than the need for other social provision (such as nurseries, etc.) since English as a second language numeracy may find it is the first suffer cuts or complete withdrawal funding.

The implications of *Streamlining the City* are no more comforting. It proposes a joint education board for inner London that will be under the control of the Education Ministry. Its first three years. This is a bit like having some officials at the Department of Education and Science have reported as proposing a 75 per cent in funding for adult education in London.

What is the future for literacy in London? One thing is for sure. In world of free-paying, privatized education, which some Conservative MPs are proposing, literacy provision would simply vanish. Fees would be well beyond the range of the majority of students. A further worry is the possibility that when decisions are made about where to make the literacy will be seen as an area where the use of volunteers can be extended by closing down classes that use paid workers, and allowing a volunteer to teach a student in the student's home as sometimes happens now.

In practice, literacy organizations that volunteers need to be trained and to be carefully supported and they start teaching. This cannot be done on the cheap. Students and teachers generally agree that the best learning and teaching takes place in classroom groups. In other words, literacy in inner London is no better able than other sectors of education to deal with substantial cuts in its funding.

Bernard Gaboni is tutor in the Beauchamp Lodge Adult Literacy Scheme, Paddington.

ONCE UPON A TIME

By Brian Morton

The Novel in Antiquity. By Tomas Hägg. Basil Blackwell £15.00, 0 631 13014 4.

At first glance, Tomas Hägg's title seems a contradiction in terms, an anachronism. The conventional wisdom places the novel's origins no earlier than the eighteenth century, as part of the legacy of the "bourgeois revolution" that spread from England across Europe. On that interpretation, the founders of the genre were Richardson, Smollett, Fielding, Defoe and Sterne. Earlier, and foreign figures such as Lyly with *Euphues*, Thomas Nashe with *The Unfortunate Traveller*, Aphra Behn, Madame de Lafayette, Cervantes, de Sade, were deemed to have stumbled on a genre that had not yet found its moment.

That moment was what conveniently passes for the birth of the contemporary modern period: the development of a secular, individualistic, mercantile society which encouraged a literature focused on the person rather than on the tribe, on social relationships rather than on society at large, on love and sex rather than on religion and fate. In revealing the existence of the genre as early as three centuries before Christ, Hägg doesn't intend to overturn that sociological explanation of the novel's origins; instead, he exposes the arrogance of the belief that the conditions that spawned it were in any way new.

Between the novel of the eighteenth century and the surviving Greek texts of the Hellenistic and Roman Imperial periods there are parallels that confirm the view that connects the novel with a particular kind of society.

Epics emerged from a society with a firm tribal base, a unified religion and world view. By 300 BC the Greek world (much as in the England of the early 1700s) had expanded outward into a complex empire, encompassing Egypt and Asia Minor, assimilating languages and cultures quite alien to the heartland. Society was no longer tribal, the mixing of cultures brought about a syncretism in religious and artistic forms. If the novel depends for its material on a degree of social and physical mobility, the Hellenistic empire provided the ideal crucible and the ideal backdrop for stories of separation, quest, meeting, the conflict of cultures and classes, love, piracy and capture. Society of the time provided the final key: an audience intelligent and leisured enough for fiction reading, with for the first time a substantial body of educated female readers, the novel's traditional constituency. People without a fixed or absolute rootedness found in prose fiction a way of escaping or resolving life's contradictions.

Hägg spends less time with the better-known Latin novels - *The Golden Ass* of Apuleius, or the *Satyron* of Petronius, lushly filmed by Fellini - than with the Greek novels of an earlier period: *Chariton's Chaireas and Callirhoe*, Xenophon's *An Ephesian Tale* (not the work of the classical author but of a later namesake), *Lamblichus's Babylonian Tale*, the best-selling *Ethiopia* by Heliodorus and, perhaps the best-known of the



Greek prose tales. Longus' *Daphnis and Chloe*, whose popularity has been sustained by successive fictional and operatic reworkings.

Many of the texts survive only as fragments or reconstructed versions; dating and authorship are fraught issues; and it's never clear whether the surviving novels were relative rarities in their own time or part of a thriving genre: all much as if the mid nineteenth century novel were represented by two-thirds of *Vanity Fair* and by a text known as *Edwin Drood* and ascribed to Wilkie Collins.

Inevitably, the early novels are simple and unsophisticated, relying on straightforward and repetitive plot formulas; only gradually do "modern" techniques emerge. However, the value of these texts is considerable: as guides to a past society; as early essays in the problems of fictional form; and as an index of the lasting - or eternal - springs of human emotion and motivation. As late as 1955, the American novelist William Gaddis was able to base his massive and complex *The Recognition* on a simple Roman quest-tale of the early Christian era, *Recognitiones* or the *Pseudo-Clémentines*, ascribed to the Pope Clement. For a moment, one spoke to another and achieved a moment of mutual recognition.

It would be arrogant to believe that prose fiction is a modern invention. The novel is an open form for an open society and will emerge in some shape whenever a society undergoes a loosening of older, tribal ties. Any genre that can comfortably encompass Balzac, Joyce, Beckett, Proust and Jeffrey Archer, *Black House*, *Pere Goriot*, *Catch 22* and *Emma*, and that can survive its own obituaries for so long is more complex and lasting than any sociological or formal definition.

'Popular' writing: the truth

By Chaim Bermant

Dockers and Detectives. By Ken Worpole. Verso NLB £14.95, 0 86091 079 2, £3.95, 779 7.

Anyone who picks up this book in the belief that he is about to read a thriller is likely to be disappointed, for it is an earnest little tract - in the words of the sub-title - on "Popular Reading: Popular Writing". The sub-title, however, is also misleading, for Mr Worpole is only marginally concerned with books or writers who have actually attained popularity. This is not a delayed piece of "Mass Observation" (for which God be thanked) but an arbitrary selection of what he thinks the masses may have been reading and what they should have read.

He seems to believe that the masses have been alienated from much English fiction because they could not identify with the characters or the situations involved. It was not merely that the language used was not the sort of language they would use, but the very tones of the dialogue sounded alien to their ears, and he suggests that one of the reasons why so many British readers turned to American writers as Hemingway, Hammett and Chandler may be due to the fact that they wrote in the "vernacular". The fact that they wrote in the American, rather than English, vernacular, and that less memorable American - and, indeed, English - writers have sold and are selling in larger numbers than Hemingway, Hammett and Chandler put together (one thinks of Robbins and Fleming, but there have been others) is not allowed to affect his thesis.

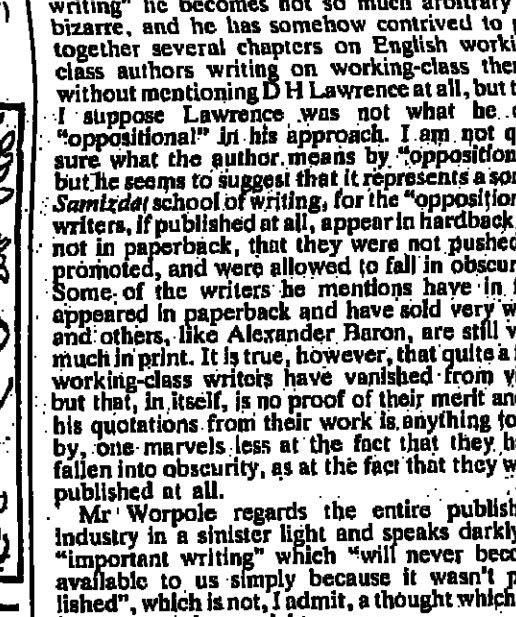
When he turns to what he calls "popular writing" he becomes not so much arbitrary as bizarre, and he launches out on English working-class authors writing on working-class themes without mentioning D H Lawrence at all, but then I suppose Lawrence was not what he calls "oppositional" in his approach. I am not quite sure what the author means by "oppositional", but he seems to suggest that it represents a sort of *Samizdat* school of writing, for the "oppositional" writers, if published at all, appear in paperback but not in paperback, that they were not pushed or promoted, and were allowed to fall in obscurity. Some of the writers he mentions have, in fact, appeared in paperback and have sold very well, such as others, like Alexander Baron, are still very much in print. It is true, however, that quite a few working-class writers have vanished from view but that, in itself, is no proof of their merit and if his quotations from their work is anything to go by, one marvels less at the fact that they have fallen into obscurity, as at the fact that they were published at all.

Mr Worpole regards the entire publishing industry in a sinister light and speaks darkly of "important writing" which "will never become available to us simply because it wasn't published", which is not, I admit, a thought which has kept me awake at night.

So one who writes for a living can be entirely happy with the operations of the publishing trade, but one is promptly reconciled to them by contemplation of any possible alternative. Mr Worpole has visions of an industry "outside the grip of market rationality, based what a much larger number of people wish to write, and what others, including themselves, wish to read", which would be very nice for writers but rather hard on the readers. In the long run it wouldn't be all that nice for writers either, for if one removes the grip of market rationality what is there left but some People's Committees chaired by Ken Worpole, or perhaps a Ken Livingstone, who will be told to read what they think we should read. Once reading is prescribed, writing must follow, and the sort of writing we are likely to receive under the new dispensation is the sort of fatuous drivel contained in this book.

Mr Worpole is obviously a romantic and believes that the working classes have an inherent discernment, a hunger for real culture, which is only frustrated by the machinations of capitalism. Arnold Wesker once cherished similar ideas. Out of his ideas, there grew Centre 42, and through Centre 42 he acquired the Round House which, for a time, became a venue for "oppositional" drama, but the building found its apotheosis in a memorable production of *O Calcutta*.

If Mr Worpole is really interested in popular reading, he should leave books aside and turn his attention to the *Sun* and the *Star* (by which I mean the daily version and not the Morning one). He may not find the effort particularly rewarding, but at least he might come within sight of the truth.



The Novel in Antiquity' ends with a curious Pictorial Supplement in which episodes from the story of Daphnis and Chloe are shown through the eyes of a variety of illustrators. Above, Daphnis removing the cricket from Chloe's bosom, by PP Prudhon (1802), and below by Aristide Maillol (1937)

Out of the ghettos

By David Wright

A Vision of Order: A Study of Black South African Literature in English (1914 - 1980). By Ursula A. Barnett. Sinclair Browne £15.00, 0 86300 002 X.

As Dr Ursula Barnett points out in the introduction to this detailed and immensely useful survey of black South African literature in English, "although not all black South Africans speak English, they are the largest group of English users in the land" - for English, not Afrikaans, is now the *lingua franca* of the Republic. This, naturally, is a matter of chagrin to the ruling Afrikaner regime; though fortunately there is little they can do about it apart from issuing Canute-like edicts like the Bantu Education Act of 1955 which decreed that blacks should be instructed in their own languages. Which turned out to be counter-productive, inasmuch that it gave black writers an impetus to use English in opposition to Government policy, and as a medium in which to stress the universality of human experience.

Dr Barnett traces the beginning of black writing in English from Sol Plaatje, famous for his posthumously published Boer War diary of the siege of Mafeking, but also the author of the first black novel of real quality, *Mudiwa*. There were black poets like Dhlomo and above all Vilakazi, but when these wrote in English their diction tended to be Tennysonian and "poetic". The real breakthrough came in the seventies with a group of black poets from the urban ghettos round Johannesburg - Oswald Mtshali, Wally Serote, and Sipho Sepamla - whose technique, satiric and savagely deadpan, derives from a mix of traditional oral poetry and contemporary pop songs. Simultaneously there appeared a crop of richly talented black novelists and short-story writers who found an outlet in the multiracial new publishing enterprises and magazines like Raven Press, Purple Rooster, Izwe, and Staffrider, that sprang up, died, and reappeared, in that decade. Among them Bessie Head has already become internationally known; but Miriam Tlali's lightly ironic *Muriel at Metro-politan*, now banned, and Ahmed Essop's comedies of Indian life, are equally deserving of attention.

Dr Barnett's book, which covers black drama, autobiography, and criticism as well as poetry and fiction, is invaluable in that it gives an account of many works that are difficult to come by - most are published only in South Africa; where many of these are banned; while a high proportion is not easily available because published in the US or places like Nigeria or even Gambia.

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Cover story

Next week

Third world studies: a special series of articles on politics, literature, educational practice and social problems in developing countries

Above left, a Scandinavian great grey owl and, right, a fennec fox from the Sahara - illustrations from *The Living Planet* by David Attenborough which is based on the series and published by Collins/EGC Publications on February 22.

Wild and woolly

Andrew Pegg

Survey

Hilary Finch

Bachchat

Robert Turnbull

Chinese whispers

Kenneth Res

The London Dungeon

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

lingo

A room of one's own

Blind to the facts

Robert Uson

Albert the Good

Bernadette Follio

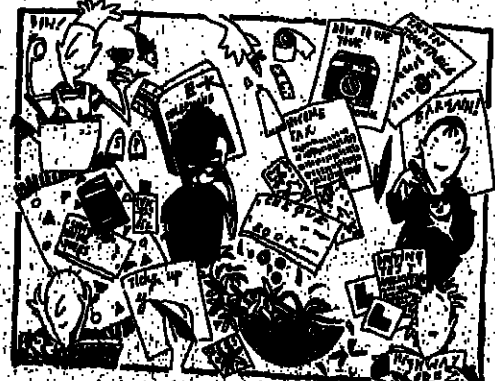
On the waterfront

among many which will be accurate in a short time only. (Pollution also provided the only error I could find where PCBs are once called polychlorinated biophenols instead of biphenyls.) However, the atlas is up-to-date beyond expectation, given that it took four years to produce. The Oxford Ranger is priced at £182. It includes, and so are the colonies of giant tube worms recently discovered living over deep hydrogen sulphide vents. But the map of North Sea oilfields is already redundant, and the atlas seems to be turning away from some of the alternative energy projects considered in the course of these limitations. The atlas is probably of more value for education, or given entertainment, than as a lasting work of reference. The extent of its coverage remains impressive, and the chief pleasure lies in its maps and diagrams and the quality of its colour printing. It could also serve as a textbook on the diversity of methods of graphical representation.

Indira Mirzaee

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Magnificent bounder

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BOOKS

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Just - William. More William. William Again. William - the Fourth. By Richard Crompton. Illustrated by Thomas Henry. Macmillan £5.95 and £1.25 each.

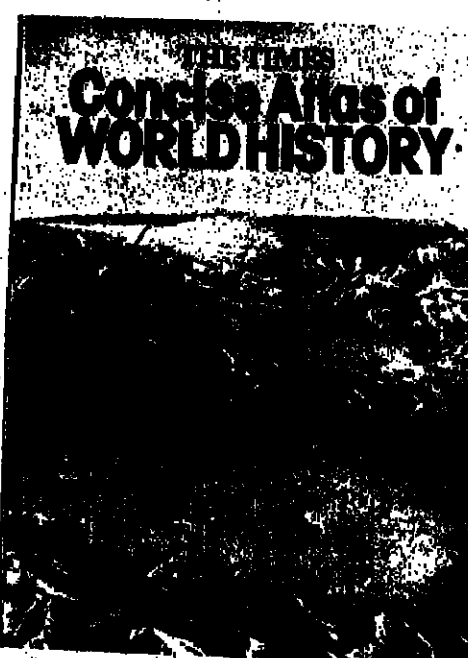
Within a much smaller compass, Richard Crompton achieved the same feat as P G Wodehouse: the creation of a self-propelling, self-validating comic world in which the interaction of a limited number of stock characters in stock situations provides the reader with endless fresh delights.

William Brown's revolt against "the blameless and pulling respectability of his own family" lasted 48 years and 38 books. At the end of it all he was still 11, still "on the side of the lawless", still very very funny. The fact that his world was so stylized and unreal in the first place helped him to survive the rigours of time. Children today will find the structures of William's everyday world odd and intriguing; but little more so than their predecessors. William cuts across class, for instance: at times he seems almost a working-class child in a middle-class home. Or, rather, William would prefer it to be so. Several episodes in the four books (the first four) reprinted by Macmillan reveal, to William's chagrin, the difference between desire and reality.

In *William Again*, William tags along with a party of slum children, pretending to be one of them, only to discover that their destination is his own house, where they will be given tea. Revealed as a "swank", he sits shame-faced at table: "His mother's and Ethel's intonation and accent seemed at that moment a public humiliation to him". In *William - the Fourth* this situation is reversed: he meets slum children while dressed in an Eton suit, fights with them, and is accepted

as one of them. "He was happy at last". Not every encounter with the lower classes is so idyllic: in the story "William's Secret Society" he is blackmailed by what his mother at a glance categorizes as "horrid, common, rough boys". William's trouble is that "I've always wanted to be a gipsy - next to a Red Indian or a pirate" or, for that matter, leader of a "Secret Society of Vengeance" or a desperate band of outlaws, or an explorer, or a kidnapper, or "Carlo Rupino of the Bloody Hand": anything but plain William Brown. The William stories have an irresponsible verve which springs directly from their subject matter, the vivid imaginings of children at play. To William, "Let's pretend" are magic words. The farce of the stories stems from his attempts to impose the play world on the real one. It is this acute sense of the reality of pretence which keeps Richard Crompton's picture of child life - dated and stereotyped as it sometimes is - vital.

Neil Phillip



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Discover tomorrow's world

Science In Action: Sound Systems. By Donald Aldous; Television and Video. By Helen Mintern; Robots. By Peter Marsh. Kingsfisher £3.95 each. Franklin Watts Science World: Astrology. By Heather Couper and Nigel Henbest; Geography. By Douglas Dixon; Physics. By Nigel Henbest and Heather Couper; Biology. By Ifor Evans. Franklin Watts £4.25 each.

Science In Action is a series which describes itself as "an up-to-the-minute new series on the technology of today and the future" and it does its best to live up to this claim - though by the time taken to this risk of soon becoming out of date! The publishers have chosen their authors wisely: Peter Marsh is industry editor for the *New Scientist*, Helen Mintern is a BBC producer, and Donald Aldous, the technical editorial consultant of *Hi-Fi News & Record Review* and winner of the *Hi-Fi Journalist* of the Year award.

The books bear all the marks of this expertise. Although they are written with children in mind, with technical jargon carefully controlled, there is at the same time a clear recognition that many of today's young teenagers are quite at home with Dolby noise-reduction systems, direct broadcast satellites as well as with notions of second generation robots.

The illustrations are superb, with photographs being used wherever appropriate. Each book has a good, comprehensive index, together with a handy glossary of technical terms. A single example from each title should

show something of their quality: in *Robots* the Automated Factory is simply yet dramatically treated, with a photograph of motor cars passing along a robot welding line on one page, and a simplified diagram of the main components in a fully automated factory on the other. The text below summarizes the emergence and the implications for employment of automation, the functions of robots and what the fully automated factory may be like in the future.

In *Television and Video*, the section on film and video tape has three excellent photographs - the video editor at work at his "edit pair", the film editor matching pictures with soundtrack and again, in close-up, splicing a film. The text alongside discusses the merits and the economics of pre-recorded tape as compared with live film, and methods of editing and storing film.

In *Sound Systems* there is a very appealing section, In the Recording Studio, which describes the techniques of making a record with an orchestra or with a pop group, where "every bit of technical gadgetry is used".

Quite apart from their value as reference books, these books will prove a great help and inspiration to children thinking of possible careers in technological occupations.

I am not nearly so impressed with the *Science World* series. It is described as a new eight book series for children designed to show how the different sciences discover answers to such questions as What happens when things burn? Why does it rain? What are volcanoes? How did the Sun and stars come into being? This introduction suggested to me a comparative

treatment that could have been potentially very interesting - a modern scientific perspective on biology, being compared with that of the biologist, for example, or the physicist and the astronomer discussing energy. However, I was evidently mistaken, since what we have in fact are popular textbooks on each of the separate scientific disciplines.

This is not necessarily a bad thing since children moving from the primary to the secondary stage of schooling need to know how the separate disciplines are distinguished, their methodologies, and the typical questions to which they address themselves. In fact, each of these books has a brief introduction in which the subject matter is defined, but I could not find anywhere any explicit statements about characteristic ways of inquiry, what counts as good astronomy, or good biology, or other words, we have content but we do not have process.

As far as the content goes, and appreciating the need for rigorous selection if, for example, geography is to be introduced in the space of 9 pages, it is well presented, the illustrations are good and complement stated texts. Each volume has an index and a glossary, though in *Biology* these have been wrongly labelled.

If the purpose of the series is to help children distinguish between scientific disciplines in terms of the subject matter they tend to study, then these books do a reasonably good job. What they signally fail to deliver is the excitement of being an astronomer, say, or a physicist, and this must represent a missed opportunity.

Philip Hyatt

Twosome

Physical Science Pocket Book. By J O Bird and P Chivers. Newnes £7.95. 0 408 01343 5. Engineering Science Pocket Book. By J O Bird. Newnes £6.95. 0 408 01337 0.

There is, predictably and quite properly, a considerable overlap of contents in these two sizeable reference books. Each begins, for example, with full information about fundamental units, density, standard symbols and the like. But then the volume intended for the engineering side deals with the atomic structure of matter in half-a-dozen pages, while the subject comes

much later in the other volume, in a section on chemistry and in much greater detail.

Similarly, the substantial treatment of physics in the one book largely appears also in the other (in the mechanical engineering science section). But only the former carries a chapter on interference and diffraction, and only the latter considers various properties of fluid flow.

Overall, however, the selection of material (both for inclusion and omission) is sensible and balanced. The claim is made, and with justification, that students "at all academic levels from CSE to TEC level 5", as well as practising engineers, will find the collections of formulas, definitions and cognate information of value during studies and work.

F W Kellaway

In brief

Visual Chemistry. By Tony Dempsey. Edward Arnold £4.25. 7131 0641 7.

Care has been taken to ensure that this attractive CSE book is accessible to the students. Text has been reduced to a minimum - two short paragraphs per page seems about average, with simple vocabulary and short sentences used throughout. Occasionally, clarity may have been sacrificed for brevity - some paragraphs read as a rather disjointed collection of facts, and a little more exposition of some points would be beneficial, but this is a minor criticism; the book is not designed to replace the

teacher and, perhaps, too little rather than too much information is acceptable in books at this level.

All the work required for most modern CSE syllabuses is covered, and simple word and formulae equations are used from the beginning. The first two chapters contain a brief account of metals and non-metals, air, reactivity series and simple analysis. These are followed by chapters on the usual areas: structure, rates of reaction, big molecules, etc. with more difficult work on moles, equations and energy coming towards the end of the book. Where possible, diagrams and descriptions of experiments are used to convey information. Explanations are clear and concise, sometimes with simple and amusing analogies in reinforcement of a point, and there is helpful

cross-referencing to these explanations where necessary.

At the end of each chapter is a summary followed by structured questions similar to those set by some CSE boards. There are also short exercises within each chapter, often of the sentence completion or completion type, and many others of the type which some students at this stage find particularly difficult: those starting "Describe an experiment..."

"Explain in your own words..." This excellent book is worthy of serious consideration by any department which, in these times of economic stringency, can still afford a place set.

Lynne Marjoram

Starters

Introduction to Chemistry. By Jane Chisholm and Mary Johnson. Osborne £1.99. 0 8620 710 9.

This stimulating little book is far removed from the traditional text which its title suggests. Assuming no previous scientific knowledge, it seems designed to engage the enthusiasm of "beginners" from the age of 10 upwards, provoking many questions as it answers. It is lavishly illustrated, with the full (one might almost say garish) colour drawings giving a black and white from page 32 onwards. In the present format, one might have expected more templates to be depicted. The text is written in a refreshingly direct style and the information given is solid.

The book provides a brief introduction to many of the conventional areas of 16-plus chemistry, but in an original and interesting manner, with numerous references to everyday experience. There are instructions for simple experiments which can easily and fairly safely be carried out in a domestic kitchen, with a helpful list of practical hints on equipment and chemicals. There is also a computer program for "Identifying Substances" listed with the modifications necessary to run it on most common makes of microcomputer. Those without computers can achieve the same results, more quickly and with less effort, by using the chart on the preceding page. It is a pity the book did not introduce more flexibility.

The book is highly recommended for the library and the laboratory book but teachers may find some useful ideas here too.

Introduction to Physics. By A Kead and A Ward. Osborne £1.99. 0 8620 711 0.

This book will be effective if there is latent interest in a child for physical science. For, despite the display of colours and the abundant illustrations, youngsters apathetic to learning new ideas will not necessarily be drawn to the subject by this treatment.

But, for those likely to be interested, this is a thoroughly attractive presentation of basic standard material (covering heat, light and sound, magnetism and electricity). It includes a program prepared for the BBC microcomputer, but adaptable for other makes, which shows how to estimate a household electricity bill.

A couple of pages are usefully filled with definitions of some of the more important terms and laws encountered in the text. There is also a full index.

At the manufacturer's display at the Association for Science Education's annual meeting at the University of Exeter, there were two points of particular interest. First, the introduction by the two largest firms of a wide range of kits concerned with applications of biology and with biotechnology; second, Griffin and George released their massive new catalogue. Only a proportion of the new items can be mentioned here.

Irwin-Desman introduced a wide range of biological items including Adam Rouilly models and charts, of which two in particular caught my eye - one to the heart (RA2678, £13.75 - 1370mm x 840mm) and the other of the skeletal system (RA2677, £24.75). The latter is one of the largest charts seen (1720mm x 1060mm) and the identification by numbers only, makes it especially useful for revision.

They also had on display an interesting range of sampling nets. Particularly useful were two inexpensive aluminium net handles 1.2m long (RA2779, £1.76) and a telescopic version 1.2 to 2.2m (RA2780, £4.40). A good range of net frames and net bags are available to use with these.

Finally, as the biology laboratory is often rather a wet environment, a splashproof power supply (EA2978, £38.10) which gives an output of 6 and 12 volts dc and is protected by resettable circuit breakers. It works even when immersed in water.

Osmiroid had a new version of a mini low-power stereo binocular microscope (8630, £47.25). Using two sets of eyepieces it has magnifications of x15 and x30.

CE Offord (Microscopes) produced a useful addition to their closed-circuit television equipment for use with a microscope. This is a beam splitter (290) which allows you to view the object through the microscope eyepiece at the same time that it is displayed on a monitor screen. It permits much more rapid and easy setting up of equipment. Finally, Pyscor produced a small illuminator for fitting on to their "Technica" microscope (35-300-125, £18.30) with a 240V, 20W bulb.

On visual aids, Banta's range of new biosets titles included: Amoeba, Z.52; Hydra, Z.45; Excretion and Homeostasis, Z.58 and Parasites and some other causes of disease, Z.56. One box containing five identical titles costs £5.00.

The firm also introduced a series of viewsets designed for primary schools. Arranged in groups of four units, five groups are now available with titles ranging from "All about Ourselves" and "The Story of Coffee" (£5.20 per set).

At the Griffin and George stands most items were new to their catalogue. First, new equipment for field studies. Of the two water testing kits, one (YRC-534-H, £21.40) enables you to measure total alkalinity, hardness due to calcium ions and also total hardness. The other (YRC-536-S, £33.25) can be used to monitor a range of parameters concerned with water quality.

Second, a new oxygen meter, model 60 (YRC-462-G, £170.00) which will be available from stock in summer 1984. It possesses a digital display, automatic temperature compensation

and reading can be given in percentage oxygen, ppm or temperature. The strong plastic case and leakproof cable fitting make it particularly suitable for field use.

Third, two range finders, one covering 2 to 30m range (YSD-730-R, £45.55), the other covering the range 15 to 180mm (YSO-734-Q, £78.20). Accuracy is quoted at 99 per cent for the minimum range, 97 per cent at the maximum and the instruments are easy to use.

Live trapping has long been a standard technique for studying populations of small mammals. For many years the standard trap has been the Longworth (YRT-420-X, £13.44). Now Griffin and George are marketing a trap of similar size but constructed of plastic (YRT-410-V, £5.65). At less than half the price it looks an attractive buy, but it would be sensible to await results of field trials before buying a large number.

Turning to the optical field, there was a new range of microscopes, the model G series. This comprises four models from a basic G20 (YGF-570-Y, £177.60) to the professional G1000 (YST-590-R, £574.26). Attractive educational models, these have such valuable features as screw retained eye-pointer eyepieces and a focus stop to prevent damage to slide or objec-

tive. The other major innovation is a microscope maintenance kit (YSG-330-T, £35.00) with Allen keys, watchmaker's screwdrivers, lens tissues, and lubricants. Not cheap but potentially a money saver in the longer view.

From their biological supply branch, Gerrard Biological Centre, an extensive range of kits was launched. The areas of biotechnology, microbiology and human biology were all well represented.

In the first category is a milk testing set (ZEA-112-J, £12.30) which enables students to relate the chemical Reazurin test to the number of bacteria present in the milk sample. The Nutritional Genetic Engineering kit (ZEA-240-P, £28.10) gives students the opportunity to create a new strain of *Escherichia coli* by plasmid transfer of antibiotic resistance.

Turning to microbiology there are two kits to investigate viruses: Virus Transmission set (ZEA-080-D, £6.80) and Virus Plaque Morphology (ZEA-092-H, £11.20). Practical work on viruses being relatively novel in schools, these are interesting innovations.

For human biology there is the Dental Cavity Potential kit (ZPK-300-V, £28.60), which allows students to investigate some of the factors affecting dental caries. Allied to this is the

Toothpaste Evaluation kit (ZPK-340-Q, £14.90), a sort of practical scientific "Which?" on toothpastes.

New models and display specimens of particular note included a number of novel approaches. A "build-yourself-a-DNA" kit (ZKA-095-P, £59.50) will be useful to reinforce theoretical knowledge. The completed model stands 650mm high, and can be used both to demonstrate the structure of part of a DNA molecule and to show replication.

There was an interesting collection of dry mounted specimens in stout cases with glass fronts. They varied from a Freshwater Pond Community (ZJL-415-J, £61.30) with over 30 different organisms to one illustrating the life cycle, and effects, of the Common Clothes Moth (ZJL-126-U, £21).

For display specimens I saw a superb, inexpensive, quadruple injection rabbit circulation specimen embedded in a large plastic block (ZJL-340-A, £105.60). It would be a centre of attraction in any biology laboratory.

Finally, with dissection recently getting such an unjustified bad name from some quarters, the Gerrard Biological Centre have come up with a suggestion, the ready dissected rat (ZCJ-490-L, £5.95). The dissection, preserved in "Formafree", displays the major organs such as heart, gut and liver. It

comes on a silvered plastic tray, sealed in a heavy plastic bag. It could be used as it is, or the bag opened and tray removed for closer examination.

In the Philip Harris Biological display the emphasis also was on kits and again there was a strong element of applied biology. With the Carrot Tissue Culture kit (M82405/3, £20.95) you can start with a small piece of an ordinary carrot and produce a complete carrot plant.

The Leaf Protoplast kit (M82450/8, £11.95) makes use of a current research technique. Starting with leaf mesophyll cells the walls are removed by enzymes leaving cell protoplasts. These can be used in a number of ways - for instance, to provide a dramatic demonstration of osmotic water uptake similar to that using red blood cells. A slide/filmstrip set, "Basic Techniques in Plant Tissue Culture" (M25080/2, slides, £16.25) provides visual consolidation material.

Linking with industrial technology three new kits investigate the ways in which micro-organisms affect substances. The Cellulose Breakdown kit (M81715/2, £18.00) uses a viscosity test to detect the presence of cellulases in soil micro-organisms. A purified cellulose enzyme is also supplied. The other two kits, *Penicillin Breakdown* kit (M81725/3, £14.85) and *Protein Breakdown* kit (M81740/1, £15.50) are designed on similar lines.

Tenching the nitrogen cycle is often very much a chalk and talk approach but need not be with the Nitrogen Cycle kit (M81760, £27.80). This contains a range of investigations to explore different aspects such as the breakdown of protein to ammonia and the production of nitrate from nitrite.

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Genetics and cell division are two topics with particular learning difficulties and the final two items are designed to help. Harris Genetic Cards (M80025/0, £14.75) provide a simple means for students to work out genetic ratios. The Mitosis and Meiosis set (M80001/2, £9.75) provides a visual approach to studying the process of the two types of cell division.

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RESOURCES

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Microcomputer Interface. The starter pack (£49.50) includes an adapter board for your own particular microcomputer, an interface board (either input or output), a working board (to operate a motor, or a lamp or monitor temperature), an instruction manual, a set of teachers' notes and a software program (written out, not on tape or disc).

Unilab have excellent microelectronic material at competitive prices. Their "Alpha" Electronic System is aimed initially for the 13-plus age range and goes as far as meeting the requirements of the AEB O-level Electronics syllabus. Series 10 is about input and output devices and transducers. Series 100 is concerned with digital electronics, and Series 200 with analogue boards. Individual component boards range in price from £1.12 (0.98 if self-assembled) for an Input Voltage Unit, to £3.09 (2.89 for a Counter/Divider/Display). An "Alpha" Starter Pack (£23.90/5) illustrating the system's capabilities can be bought for £10.

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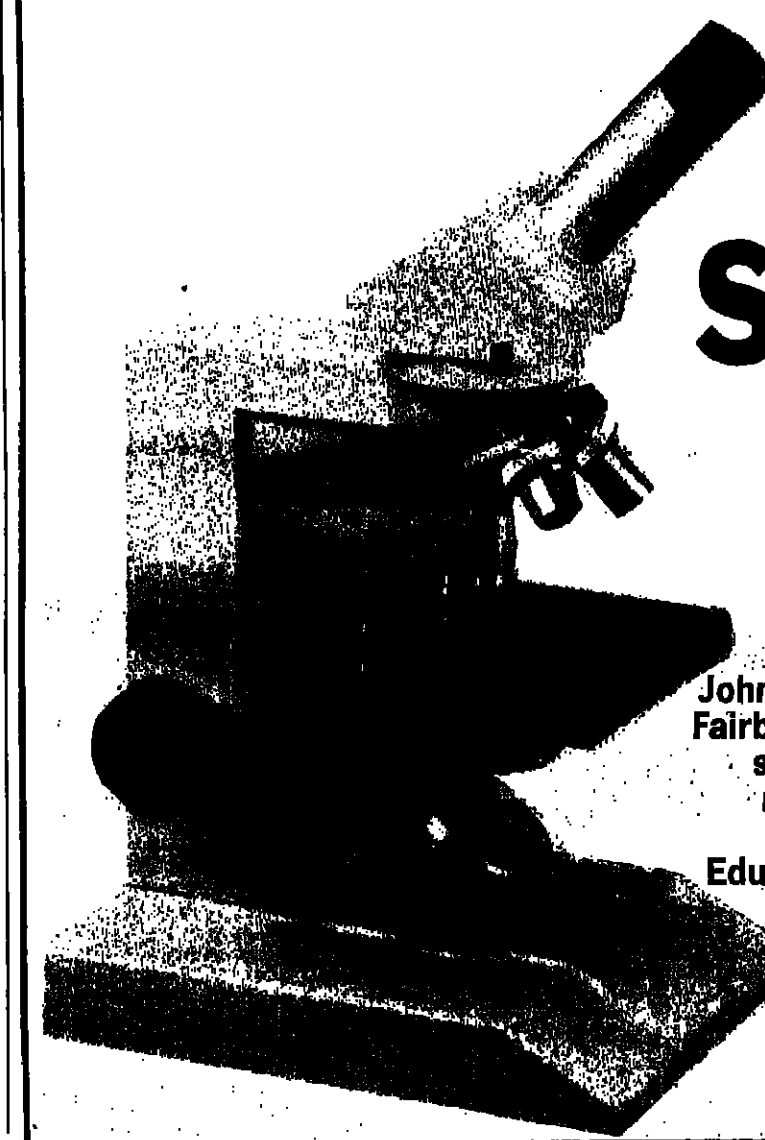
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Science focus

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BOOKS

Discover tomorrow's world

Science In Action: Sound Systems. By Donald Aldous. Television and Video. By Helen Mintern. Robots. By Peter Marsh. Kingfisher £3.95 each. Franklin Watts Science World: Astronomy. By Heather Couper and Nigel Henbest. Geography. By Douglas Dixon. Physics. By Nigel Henbest and Heather Couper. Biology. By Ifor Evans. Franklin Watts £4.25 each.

Science In Action is a series which describes itself as "an up-to-the-minute new series on the technology of today and the future" and it does its best to live up to this claim - though by the same token it runs the risk of soon becoming out of date! The publishers have chosen their authors wisely: Peter Marsh is industry editor for the *New Scientist*, Helen Mintern is a BBC producer, and Donald Aldous, the technical editorial consultant of *Hi-Fi News & Record Review* and winner of the Hi-Fi Journalist of the Year award.

The books bear all the marks of this expertise. Although they are written with children in mind, with technical jargon carefully controlled, there is at the same time a clear recognition that many of today's young teenagers are quite at home with Dolby noise-reduction systems, direct broadcast satellites as well as notions of second generation robots.

The illustrations are superb, with photographs being used wherever appropriate. Each book has a good, comprehensive index, together with a handy glossary of technical terms. A single example from each title should

show something of their quality: in *Robots* the Automated Factory is simply yet dramatically treated with a photograph of a motor car passing along a robot welding line on one page, and a simplified diagram of the main components in a fully automated factory on the other. The text below summarizes the emergence and the implications for employment of automation, the functions of robots and what the fully automated factory may be like in the future.

In *Television and Video*, the section on Film and Video Tape has three excellent photographs - the video editor at work at his "edit pair", the film editor matching pictures with soundtrack and again, in close-up, splicing a film. The text alongside discusses the merits and the economics of pre-recorded tape as compared with live film, and methods of editing and storing film.

In *Sound Systems* there is a very appealing section, In the Recording Studio, which describes the techniques of making a record with an orchestra with a pop group, where "every bit of technical gadgetry is used".

Quite apart from their value as reference books, these books will prove a great help and inspiration to children thinking of possible careers in technological occupations.

I am not nearly so impressed with the *Science World* series. It is described as a new eight book series for children designed to show how the different sciences discover answers to such questions as What happens when things burn? Why does it rain? What are volcanoes? How did the Sun and stars come into being? This introduction suggested to me a comparative

treatment that could have been potentially very interesting - a medical scientist's perspective on bacteria being compared with that of the biologist, for example, or the physicist and the astronomer discussing energy. However, I was evidently mistaken, since what we have in fact are pocket textbooks on each of the separate scientific disciplines.

This is not necessarily a bad thing, since children moving from the primary to the secondary stage of schooling need to know how the separate disciplines are distinguished, their methodologies, and the typical questions to which they address themselves. In fact, each of these books has a brief introduction in which the subject matter is defined, but I could not find anywhere any explicit statements about characteristic ways of inquiry, what counts as good astronomy, or poor biology. In other words, we have content but we do not have process.

As far as the content goes, and appreciating the need for rigorous selection if, for example, geography is to be introduced in the space of 37 pages, it is well presented, the illustrations are good and complement clearly stated texts. Each volume has an index and a glossary, though in *Biology* these have been wrongly labelled.

If the purpose of the series is to help children distinguish between scientific disciplines in terms of the subject matter they tend to study, then these books do a reasonably good job. What they signify fail to deliver is the excitement of being an astronomer, say, or a physicist, and this must represent a missed opportunity.

Philip Hyth

Twosome

Physical Science Pocket Book. By J O Bird and P Chivers. Newnes £7.95. 0 408 01343 5. Engineering Science Pocket Book. By J O Bird. Newnes £6.95. 0 408 01337 0.

There is, predictably and quite properly, a considerable overlap of contents in these two sizeable reference books. Each begins, for example, with full information about fundamental units, density, standard symbols and the like. But then the volume intended for the engineering side deals with the atomic structure of matter in half-a-dozen pages, while the subject comes

much later in the other volume. In a section on chemistry and in much greater detail.

Similarly, the substantial treatment of physics in the one book largely appears also in the other (in the mechanical engineering science section). But only the former carries a chapter on interference and diffraction, and only the latter considers various properties of water and steam, and the measurement of fluid flow.

Overall, however, the selection of material (both for inclusion and omission) is sensible and balanced. The claim is made, and with justification, that students "at all academic levels from CSE to TEC level 5", as well as practising engineers, will find the collections of formulas, definitions and cognate information of value during studies and work.

F W Kellaway

In brief

Visual Chemistry. By Tony Dempsey. Edward Arnold £4.25. 7131 0641 7.

Care has been taken to ensure that this attractive CSE book is accessible to the students. Text has been reduced to a minimum - two short paragraphs per page seems about average, with simple vocabulary and short sentences used throughout. Occasionally, clarity may have been sacrificed for brevity - some paragraphs read as a rather disjointed collection of facts, and a little more exposition of some points would be beneficial, but this is a minor criticism; the book is not designed to replace the

teacher and, perhaps, too little rather than too much information is acceptable in books at this level.

All the work required for most modern CSE syllabuses is covered, and simple word and formulae equations are used from the beginning. The first two chapters contain a brief account of metals and non-metals, air, reactivity series and simple analysis. These are followed by chapters on the usual areas: structure, rates of reaction, big molecules, etc. with more difficult work on moles, equations and energy coming towards the end of the book. Where possible, diagrams and descriptions of experiments are used to convey information. Explanations are clear and concise, sometimes with simple and amusing analogies to reinforce a point, and there is helpful

cross-referencing to these explanations where necessary.

At the end of each chapter is a summary followed by structured questions similar to those set by some CSE boards. There are also short exercises within each chapter, often of the sentence completion or comprehension type, and many others of the sort which some students at this level find particularly difficult: those starting "Describe an experiment..." or "Explain in your own words..."

This excellent book is worthy of serious consideration by any department which, in these times of economic stringency, can still afford a class set.

Lynne Marjoram

Starters

Introduction to Chemistry. By Jane Chisholm and Mary Johnson. Usborne £1.99. 86020 709 9.

"This stimulating little book is far removed from the traditional text which its title suggests. Assuming no previous scientific knowledge, it seems designed to engage the enthusiasm of any 'beginner' from the age of 10 upwards, provoking as many questions as it answers. It is lavishly illustrated, with the full (one might almost say 'gargantuan') colour drawings giving way to black and white from page 32 onwards. In the present format, one might have expected more females to be depicted. The text is written in a refreshingly direct style, and the layout is very

The book provides a brief introduction to many of the conventional areas of 16-plus chemistry, but in an original and interesting manner, with numerous references to everyday experience. There are instructions for simple experiments which can easily and fairly safely be carried out in a domestic kitchen, with a helpful list of essential hints on equipment and chemicals. There is also a computer program for 'Identifying Substances', listed with the modifications necessary to run it on most common makes of microcomputer. Those without computers can achieve the same results, more quickly and with less effort, by using the chart on the preceding page. It is a pity the program did not introduce more flexibility.

"This book is highly recommended for the library and the laboratory 'book' - teachers may find some useful ideas here too."

Introduction to Physics. By A Kent Ward. Usborne £1.99. 0 86020 711 0.

This book will be effective if there is latent interest in a child for physical science. For despite the display of colours and the abundant illustrations, youngsters' apathy to learning new ideas will not necessarily be drawn to the subject by this treatment.

But, for those likely to be interested, this is a thoroughly attractive presentation of basic standard material (covering heat, light and sound, magnetism and electricity). It includes a program prepared for the BBC microcomputer, but adaptable for other makes, which shows how to estimate a household electricity bill.

A couple of pages are usefully filled by definitions of some of the more important terms and laws encountered in the text. There is also a full index.

RESOURCES

At the manufacturer's display at the Association for Science Education's annual meeting at the University of Exeter, there were two points of particular interest. First, the introduction by the two largest firms of a wide range of kits concerned with applications of biology and with biotechnology; second, Griffin and George released their massive new catalogue. Only a proportion of the new items can be mentioned here.

Irwin-Desman introduced a wide range of biological items including Adam Rouilly models and charts, of which two in particular caught my eye - one to the heart (RA2678, £13.75 - 1370mm x 840mm) and the other of the skeletal system (RA2667, £24.75). The latter is one of the largest charts seen (1720mm x 1060mm) and the identification by numbers only makes it especially useful for revision.

They also had on display an interesting range of sampling nets. Particularly useful were two inexpensive aluminium net handles 1.2m long (RA2779, £1.76) and a telescopic version 1.2 to 2.2m (RA2780, £4.40). A good range of net frames and net bags are available to use with these.

Finally, as the biology laboratory is often rather a wet environment, a splashproof power supply (EA2978, £58.10) which gives an output of 6 and 12 volts dc and is protected by resettable circuit breakers. It works even when immersed in water.

Osmirold had a new version of a mini low-power stereo binocular microscope (8630, £47.25). Using two sets of eyepieces it has magnifications of x15 and x30.

CE Offord (Microscopes) produced a useful addition for their closed-circuit television equipment for use with a microscope. This is a beam splitter (E30) which allows you to view the object through the microscope eyepiece at the same time that it is displayed on a monitor screen. It permits much more rapid and easy setting up of equipment. Finally, Pyser produced a small illuminator for fitting on to their 'Technar' microscope (35-300-125, £18.30) with a 240V 20W bulb.

On visual aids, Banta's range of new biosets titles included: Amoeba, Z.52; Hydra, Z.45; Excretion and Homeostasis, Z.58 and Parasites and some other causes of disease, Z.5.6. One box containing five identical titles costs £5.00.

The firm also introduced a series of viewsets designed for primary schools. Arranged in groups of four units, five groups are now available with titles ranging from 'All about the Microscope' to 'All about Ourselves' and 'The Story of Coffee' (£5.20 per set).

At the Griffin and George stands most items were new to their catalogue. First, new equipment for field studies. Of the two water testing kits, one (YRC-534-H, £21.40) enables you to measure total alkalinity, hardness due to calcium ions and also total hardness. The other (YRC-536-S, £33.25) can be used to monitor a range of parameters concerned with water quality.

Second, a new oxygen meter, model 60 (YRC-462-G, £170.00) which will be available from stock in summer 1984. It possesses a digital display, automatic temperature compensation

and reading can be given in percentage oxygen, ppm or temperature. The strong plastic case and leakproof cable fitting make it particularly suitable for field use.

Third, two range finders, one covering 2 to 30m range (YSD-730-R, £45.55), the other covering the range 15 to 180mm (YSO-734-Q, £78.20). Accuracy is quoted at 99 per cent for the minimum range, 97 per cent at the maximum and the instruments are easy to use.

Live trapping has long been a standard technique for studying populations of small mammals. For many years the standard trap has been the Longworth (YRT-420-X, £13.44). Now Griffin and George are marketing a trap of similar size but constructed of plastic (YST-410-V, £5.65). At less than half the price it looks an attractive buy, but it would be sensible to await results of field trials before buying a large number.

Turning to the optical field, there was a new range of microscopes, the model G series. This comprises four models from a basic G20 (YSF-570-V, £177.60) to the professional G1000 (YST-590-R, £574.26). Attractive educational models, these have such valuable features as screw retained eyepointer eyepieces and a focus stop to prevent damage to slide or object.

For human biology there is the Dental Facial Potential kit (ZPK-300-V, £28.60), which allows students to investigate some of the factors affecting dental caries. Allied to this is the

toothpaste evaluation kit (ZPK-340-Q, £14.90), a sort of practical scientific 'Which?' on toothpastes.

New models and display specimens of particular note included a number of novel approaches. A 'build-yourself DNA' kit (ZKA-095-P, £59.50) will be useful to reinforce theoretical knowledge. The completed model stands 650mm high, and can be used both to demonstrate the structure of part of a DNA molecule and to show replication.

There was an interesting collection of dry mounted specimens in stout cases with glass fronts. They varied from a Freshwater Pond Community (ZJL-415-J, £61.30) with over 30 different organisms to one illustrating the life cycle, and effects, of the Common Clothes Moth (ZJL-126-U, £21).

For display specimens I saw a superb, expensive, quadruple injection rabbit circulation specimen embedded in a large plastic block (ZJL-340-A, £105.60) it would be a centre of attraction in any biology laboratory.

Finally, with dissection recently getting such an unjustified bad name from some quarters, the Gerrard Biological Centre have come up with a suggestion, the ready dissected rat (ZCJ-490-L, £5.95). The dissection, preserved in 'Formalfree', displays the major organs such as heart, gut and liver. It

comes on a silvered plastic tray, sealed in a heavy plastic bag. It could be used as it is, or the bag opened and tray removed for closer examination.

In the Philip Harris Biological display the emphasis also was on kits and again there was a strong element of applied biology. With the Carrot Tissue Culture kit (MB2405/3, £20.95) you can start with a small piece of an ordinary carrot and produce a complete carrot plant.

The Leaf Protoplast kit (MB2450/8, £11.95) makes use of a current research technique. Starting with leaf mesophyll cells the walls are removed by enzymes leaving cell protoplasts. These can be used in a number of ways - for instance, to provide a dramatic demonstration of osmotic water uptake similar to that using red blood cells. A slide/filmstrip set, 'Basic Techniques in Plant Tissue Culture' (M2508/2, slides, £16.25) provides visual consolidation material.

Linking with industrial technology three new kits investigate the ways in which micro-organisms affect substances. The Cellulose Breakdown kit (MB1715/2, £18.00) uses a viscosity test to detect the presence of cellulases in soil micro-organisms. A purified cellulase enzyme is also supplied. The other two kits, Pectin Breakdown kit (MB1725/5, £14.85) and the Protein Breakdown kit (MB1740/1, £15.50) are designed on similar lines.

Teaching the nitrogen cycle is often very much a chalk and talk approach but need not be with the Nitrogen Cycle kit (MB1760, £27.80). This contains a range of investigations to explore different aspects such as the breakdown of protein to ammonia and the production of nitrate from nitrite.

Finally, there are three kits concerned with enzyme technology. Enzyme Biotechnology kit (MB590/6, £14.55) introduces students to the industrial uses of enzymes ranging from washing powders to meat tenderizers. Immobilized Enzyme kit (MB591/9, £24.20) investigates a relatively novel approach to enzyme technology: Protein Purification kit (MB592/1, £25.10) demonstrates a range of means to produce a pure protein.

Genetics and cell division are two topics with particular learning difficulties and the final two items are designed to help. Harris Genetic Cards (M9002/5, £14.75) provide a simple means for students to work out genetic ratios. The Mitosis and Meiosis set (MB8001/2, £9.75) provides a visual approach to studying the process of the two types of cell division.

Firms mentioned: Banta Ltd, 279 Church Road, Upper Norwood, London SE19 2QQ. Griffin and George Ltd, 285 Ealing Road, Wembley, Midd. HA9 7AD. Irwin-Desman Ltd, 294 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR9 4QL. Offord, CE (Microscopes), Titchmarsh Road, Hurst Green, Ealingham, Sussex TN19 7QT. Osmirold, Osmirold Works, Gosport, Hants PO13 0AL. Philip Harris Biological Ltd, Oldmixon, Weston-super-Mare, Avon BS24 9B. Pyser Ltd, Fircroft Way, Edenbridge, Kent TN8 6HA.

A mains plug into which the cable can be fitted without using screws is to be welcomed. Artec will supply one for £1.25. It is expensive but provides a quick and safe way to connect a plug to a piece of apparatus. Artec will also supply Silicone Putty (£1.25 per 100g), admirable stuff for illustrating and raising questions about the properties of materials.

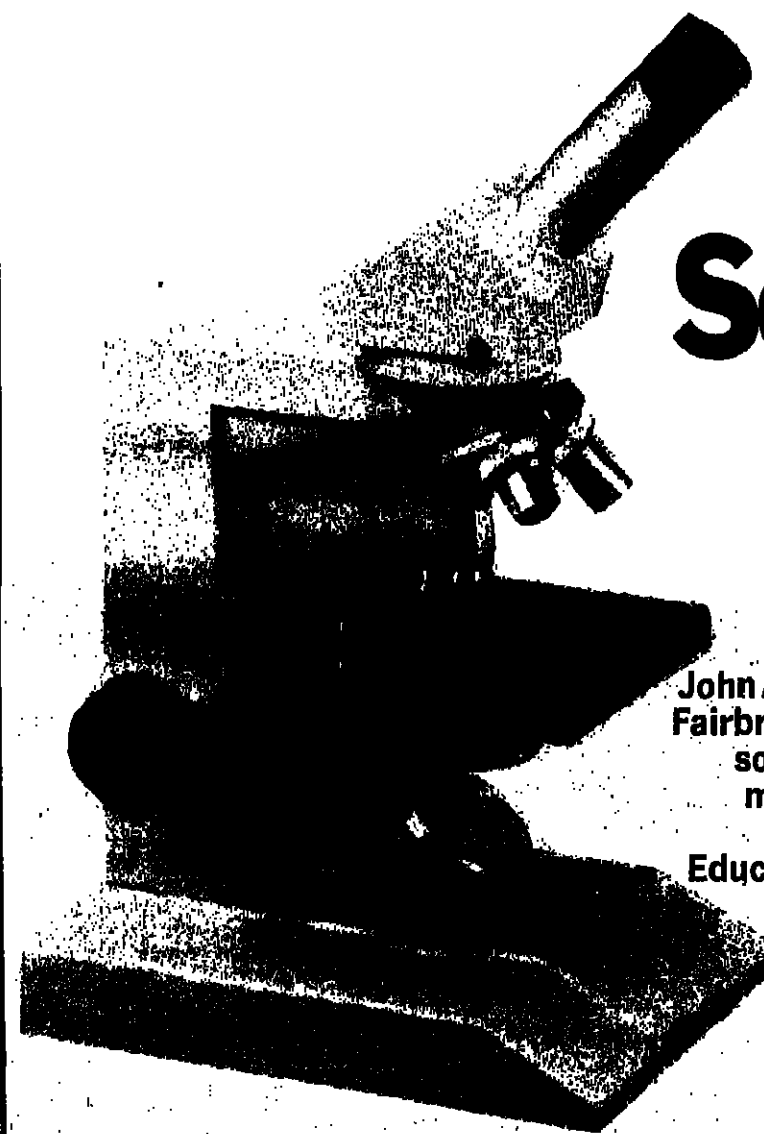
If you want to teach how a Bourdon Gauge works, as well as use it, in the range 0-200 kPa, then Artec can supply a large (150cm diameter) brass gauge with a transparent back which exposes the mechanism (£19.90 plus an extra £8.00 for a wooden stand).

The variety on the Irwin stand was typical of the whole exhibition. An interface unit from the BBC to their PIPA units comes complete with a tape of programs and programming hints (EAC2088, £35.75). I have yet to see a Newton's Colour Disc which gives good white, but Irwin's (RF1809) is a good buy at £2.50.

Finally, I liked Irwin's Thermometer Dots (RC2624). For £3.16 you can get six plastic discs about the size of a normal CD. Each set has a number printed on it which shows up against its background when the disc is at, or above, a temperature in degrees centigrade equal to that number. Five values are available: 40, 50, 55, 65, 70.

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CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Just - William. More William. William Again. William - the Fourth. By Richard Crompton. Illustrated by Thomas Henry. Macmillan £5.95 and £1.25 each.

Within a much smaller compass, Richard Crompton achieved the same feat as P G Wodehouse: the creation of a self-propelling, self-validating comic world in which the interaction of a limited number of stock characters in stock situations provides the reader with endless fresh delights.

William Brown's revolt against 'the blameless and palling respectability of his own family' lasted 48 years and 38 books. At the end of it all he was still 11, still 'on the side of the lawless', still very very funny. The fact that his world was so stylized and unreal in the first place helped him to survive the rigours of time. Children today will find the structures of William's everyday world odd and intriguing; but little more so than their predecessors. William cuts across class, for instance: at times he seems almost a working-class child in a middle-class home. Or, rather, William would prefer it to be so. Several episodes in the four books (the first four) reprinted by Macmillan reveal, to William's chagrin, the difference between desire and reality.

In *William Again*, William tags along with a party of slum children, pretending to be one of them, only to discover that their destination is his own house, where they will be given tea. Revealed as a 'swank', he sits shame-faced at table: 'His mother and Ethel's intonation and accent seemed at that moment a public humiliation to him'. In *William - the Fourth* this situation is reversed: he meets slum children while dressed in an Eton suit, fights with them, and is accepted

as one of them. 'He was happy at last'. Not every encounter with the lower classes is so idyllic: in the story 'William's Secret Society' he is blackmailed by what his mother at a glance categorizes as 'horrid, common, rough boys'.

William's trouble is that 'I've always wanted to be a gipsy - next to a Red Indian or a pirate', or, for that matter, leader of a 'Secret Society of Vengeance' or a desperate band of outlaws, or an explorer, or a kidnaper, or 'Carlo Rupino of the Bloody Hand': anything but plain William Brown. The William stories have an irresponsible verve which springs directly from their subject matter, the vivid imaginings of children at play. To William, 'Let's pretend' are magic words. The farce of the stories stems from his attempts to impose the play world on the real one. It is this acute sense of the reality of pretence which keeps Richard Crompton's picture of child life - dated and stereotyped as it sometimes is - vital.

Neil Phillip

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MEDIA

Story-telling

Hugh David on schools drama productions

English teachers who found Roger McGough's highly individual introductions to poetry and punctuation useful (and who probably still have them on video) will welcome his new guide to the art of story-telling. *Kurt, Mungo, BP and Me* will be transmitted as part of Thames Television's *Middle English* series on February 15 and 17. Roger McGough himself plays a storyteller whose characters (they are drawn from his book *In The Glassroom*) rebel at the plot he has in store for them. Sitting out in the rain with his notebook, he has to come up with seven different endings before everyone is satisfied.

This term's major offering from *Middle English* is a three-part film adaptation of Betsy Byars' novel, *The Night Swimmers*, beginning on January 25 with the usual repeat following on January 27. Produced in America, it closely follows the story of 12-year-old Rotta who, after her mother's death, is left to bring up her two younger brothers while their father attempts to break into the big time as a country and western singer. Despite the warning in the teacher's booklet, the American actors' authentic Mid-Western accents should not be much of a bar to enjoyment - nobody seems to have had trouble with *Dallas* - and as *Middle English* producer Peter Taverner pointed out at the preview the adaptation is worth watching if only to hear Rotta's father's outrageous hit "My Angel Went to Heaven on a DC-3".

Two *Middle English* programmes at the end of this term look at the world of journalism and the media. There's a repeat of Alan Hydes' examination of children's comics, "Eagle Boys and Girls" (March 21/23) and a new programme on war reporting. Concentrating on W. H. Russell's *Times* reports of the Charge of the Light Brigade, as grandiloquent in their own way as Tennyson's poem, and the more gritty Falklands coverage of ITN's *Jeremy Hands, News of War* (March 28/30) will provoke many arguments over objectivity. A first-class programme, it will also be useful with

classes older than the 9-12 target age of *Middle English*. Classes who might well be following *The English Programme*, in fact. As in previous years, this upper-secondary English series (also produced by Thames) has given over the first half of the Spring Term to a series of four new TV dramas. Because of contractual problems, however, changes have had to be made to the running order advertised in the teacher's notes.

Edward Bond's play, *Derek*, broadcast last week, was perhaps the weakest of the four. Originally written for the RSC's 1982 Youth Drama Festival, its non-naturalistic style was only patchily successful on the screen, despite a very good performance by the up-and-coming actor, Kenneth Branagh, as an unwilling, uncomprehending brain transplant donor. Buried within the play are interesting ideas on the structure of society, but it will take a class of determined miners to extract them.

Audition by Alma Cullen (January 23/25) is more satisfactory. It is a study

of one day in the life of 15-year-old Rachel. She is absorbed by the prospect of the audition for the school play that evening, but her mother is pre-occupied and her best friend has boyfrend problems. Only slowly does she come to see that she is not the only person in the world. Sensitively played, *Audition* also includes a perceptive and chillingly realistic classroom scene which will ring bells for many English teachers as well as their pupils.

Replacing *The Boy with the Transistor Radio* - and not mentioned in the Teacher's Notes - the two-part play *Lindsey* (beginning on January 30/February 1) was originally broadcast in the *ITV Playhouse* series. Concerning a couple forced to decide whether to allow their spinster baby to die or whether to agree to an operation which would give her a chance of living to the age of five, it will obviously need sensitive handling by teachers. But Stephen Bill's play, described as "a brilliant statement on today's throw-away society" when it was first shown, may well be the most effective in the unit with fifth- and sixth-form classes.

Less harrowing, though no less thought-provoking, the late C. P. Taylor's *The Rainbow Coloured Disco* (beginning on January 30/February 1) will now be broadcast on February 13 and 15, rounding off the half term with repeats the following week.

briefings

radio & tv

For schools

GOING TO WORK

(Monday 9.30, Friday 11.44, BBC2)

A new film about jobs for 16-year-old school-leavers in the telecommunications industry. Features the work of British Telecom not only telephone services but also in telefax, radiotelephone, satellites and computer links.

BASIC MATHS

(Monday 10.11, Wednesday 11.22, ITV)

A simple explanation for the overviews of the geometry of "Overlaps". Squares and triangles moving together show the changing shape of the overlapping part.

BOOKS, PLAYS, POEMS

(Monday-Friday 00.30, VHF4)

Henry IV part 1, adapted by Fleur Adcock, is presented on four evenings this week.

For O and O/A level students, and followed by the first part of a unit on contemporary poets.

COMMUNICATION

(Monday-Friday 00.50, VHF4)

"Are You Receiving Me?" deals with spoken and written communication on five topics. CSE and City and Guilds students first get an idea of the problem through a documentary and then follow its exploration in dramatized form.

LOOK, LOOK AND LOOK AGAIN

(Tuesday 14.40, BBC2)

A series aiming to support the non-specialist teaching of art in primary and middle schools. The programmes are self-contained, each dealing with a different area of observation. The first looks at landscape work.

MIDDLE ENGLISH

(Wednesday 9.30, Friday 11.05, ITV)

The first transmission on British TV of Betsy Byars' *The Night Swimmers*, shown here in three parts. Nine to twelve-year-olds follow the struggles of three children from the American Midwest coping after the death of their mother.

MATHS COUNTS

(Wednesday 10.15, BBC2)

The mathematical problems of *Steve and Wendy* continue. "Bearing the Percentage" shows 14 to 16-year-olds how to work out percentages. The story centres on a load of stolen soft toys, discounts and profit margins.

ENGLISH RESOURCE UNITS: 11-13

(Wednesday 14.18, BBC2)

A new series to increase 11 to 13-year-olds' enjoyment of personal writing begins with autobiography and diary writing. Why do people keep a diary? Featured is a young bird-warden who keeps a log of his tasks as he lives alone on the Call of Man.

RADIO GEOGRAPHY: 13-16

(Thursday 14.20, VHF4)

The unit on the north-eastern United States continues with "Bosnywash" highlighting the urban and industrial changes taking place in the cities of Boston, New York and Washington. Local officials explain the problems of servicing such a vast megalopolis and offer some solutions.

Continuing education

A QUESTION OF EDUCATION

(Monday 19.30, BBC2)

Third in a series of personal views on central issues in secondary education. Tim Brighouse, Chief Education Officer, Oxfordshire, presents the case for radical change in the present examination system. Includes reports on new research into how employers view exam results and on the comparability of examination boards.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

(Monday 19.30, BBC2)

Head Mrs M. D. Stewart B.A. (hon.) is invited to give a presentation on the early education of children in the county (as part of Nursery Teacher's Conference) on Tuesday 23rd January 1984. Application forms and further details available from the Education Officer, Bucks. Education Office, 100 High Street, Aylesbury, Bucks. HP8 4AA. (0494) 50000.

BIRMINGHAM

JAKEMAN NURSERY

Birmingham B15 8NX

DEPUTY HEADTEACHER

Group 8 & 9, P.R.S.

Tel: 011-440 3066

Required for April 1984. Re-advertisement: not re-apply.

Application forms and further particulars available from the Headteacher, closing date: 15.01.84.

100012

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Wiltshire HEADSHIP POSTS

BULFORD C.E. CONTROLLED PRIMARY SCHOOL
Group 4 N.O.R. 177

Re-advertisement

Head Teacher required from September 1984. The school is housed in modern and attractive premises in Bulford Village. The Governors are looking for an enthusiastic and imaginative teacher with wide experience of the primary age range. A knowledge of Infant philosophy and practice is essential.

Application form and further details (BAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 5JB to whom completed forms should be returned by 10th February, 1984.

Previous applicants will be reconsidered and need not re-apply.

HOLY FAMILY R.C. JUNIOR SCHOOL
Marlowe Avenue, Swindon SN3 2PS
Group 6 Expected N.O.R. September 1984 220

Head Teacher required for September 1984. Applicants must be suitably qualified, practising Catholics. This modern school is located in pleasant surroundings in East Swindon and has excellent playing field facilities. The school has a record of academic, musical and sporting success.

Application forms and further details (BAE please) may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, Area Education Office, Sanford House, Sanford Street, Swindon SN1 1QH, and should be returned no later than 1st February, 1984 to The Clerk to the Governors, Holy Family Presbytery, Marlowe Avenue, Swindon SN3 2PT.

NOMANSLAND & HAMPTWORTH C.E. AIDED PRIMARY SCHOOL
Group 2 N.O.R. 71

Re-advertisement

Head Teacher required for September 1984 for this three class C.E. Aided School situated in the attractive village of Nomansland on the very edge of the New Forest. The Governors are eager to appoint a teacher who will continue to enhance the school's reputation in the local community.

Application form and further details (BAE please) from and return to the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 5JB. Closing date for application 6th February, 1984.

Previous applicants will be reconsidered and need not re-apply.

UPAVON COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Group 4 N.O.R. 145

Head Teacher required for September 1984. The school serves a predominantly rural area but with a number of service establishments. The school is housed in modern buildings on a site adjacent to open countryside. Application form and further details (BAE please) from and return to the Chief Education Officer, Education Department, County Hall, Trowbridge BA14 5JB, by 10th February, 1984.

SCALE 2 POST

DOWNTON C.E. CONTROLLED PRIMARY SCHOOL
Gravel Close, Downton, Salisbury SP8 3LZ
Group 5 N.O.R. 225

Scale 2 teacher required from September 1984. Experienced imaginative teacher of junior children with responsibility for Music. Application form and further details from the Head Teacher, Down Close, Downton, Salisbury SP8 3LZ. Closing date for application 14th February, 1984.

SPECIAL EDUCATION Scale 1 Post

WILTSHIRE ASSESSMENT CENTRE
Riverside Reception and Observation Centre
Salisbury

Applications invited from qualified and experienced teachers for a permanent full-time post in the School Unit at this Centre from April 1984, or earlier if possible. Scale 1 plus Special Schools Allowance.

Application form and further details (Ref: 877PM5) - (BAE please) from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge, Wilt. BA14 5JB. Closing date for application 10th February, 1984.

HEADSHIPS

Everholt Lower School
Church End, Everholt, Milton Keynes MK17 9DU

From April 1984, Group 1.
Estimated number on roll April 1984 - 43 children aged 5-9 years.

Cotton End Lower School
High Road, Cotton End, Bedford, MK45 3AA.

From September 1984, Group 2.
Estimated number on roll September 1984 - 67 children aged 5-9 years.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the Headships of these two schools.

Application form and further details are available from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Bedford, MK42 8AP.

Closing Date: 27 January 1984.

Bedfordshire

PRIMARY HEADSHIPS

continued

CUMBRIA

COUNTRY COUNCIL
EDUCATION -
HEADSHIP -
BARROW-IN-FURNESS
School No. 230 mixed. 7-11 yrs.
Head required for the summer term 1984 or a.s.a.p. thereafter.
Application forms and further particulars available from and return to the Assistant Director of Education, John Whitham, 100, Victoria Road, Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria LA4 1JN. (s.a.e. please) by 3rd February 1984. (61922) 110010

HAMPSHIRE
STAMPSHAW FIRST SCHOOL
Purton Road, Portsmouth PO2 8QH
Head required for September 1984
Application forms and further details available from the Education Officer, Education Department, Portsmouth PO1 3BJ (0 2392) 110010

HAMPSHIRE
HATCH WARREN COUNTY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Brighton Hill, Basingstoke
A new Primary School, expected to open in September 1984.
Headship - Group 4.
S.A.E. for application form/further details to Area Education Officer, South Alliance Office, Basingstoke Road 11U, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG24 1JL. Closing date for completed applications 7th February, 1984. (53488) 110010

HERTFORDSHIRE
ST NICHOLAS CE SCHOOL
Church Green, Hemel Hempstead
Head (Group 3)
Required from September 1984. Practising communicant with experience of Church of England preferred.
Application form and further details available from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. SG9 6AA. Closing date 10th February 1984. (53488) 110010

THE LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Invite applications for the

HEADSHIP

of KENSINGTON AVENUE JUNIOR SCHOOL

from well qualified teachers able to run the school in accordance with the best educational practice.

The School Group 5 - £11,475-£12,672 with a London Area Allowance of £845 payable.

Reasonable removal expenses will be reimbursed (details on request).

Application forms and further details from:

The Director of Education
Education Department (TAS)
Tabelmore House
Park Lane, Croydon CR9 1TP
Tel: 01-886 4433, Ext. 2808.

to whom application forms should be returned, by 10th February, 1984.

HEADTEACHER

required April/September 1984

St. Mary's C. of E. (Voluntary Aided) Primary School
Marsh Road, Burnham-on-Crouch.

Roll: 210 (Group 4)

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Head of this Group 4 Primary School.

The Governors will be seeking to appoint a regular communicant member of the Church of England who is prepared to maintain close links with the Parish Church.

Application forms and details obtainable from and return to: Central Area Education Office, P.O. Box 358, 'A' Block, County Hall, Chelmsford, CM1 1JY (S.A.E. please).

Removal and disturbance allowance scheme in operation.

Closing date: 10th February, 1984.

ESSEX

HERTFORDSHIRE

WYFIELD WOOD JM SCHOOL
Ridge Road, Stevenage SG1 1JN
Group 5 (some 230 children on roll)
Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced teachers for the post of Headteacher of this Group 5 Junior School from Easter 1984.
Application forms and further particulars are available from the Chief Education Officer, Stevenage SG1 1JN. (S.A.E. please). Closing date 31st January, 1984. (61922) 110010

HUMBERSIDE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HEADSHIP -
REAR
Required for April 1984 (or as soon as possible thereafter)
Application forms and further details available from the Director of Education (H.O. Staffing), County Office, 100, Victoria Road, Hull HU1 1JN. (S.A.E. please) by 3rd February 1984. (53488) 110010

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity Employer

QUENIBOVEN C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Headship - Group 4

Head required August for this modern village school in an attractive setting with approximately 130 on roll.

Details on request

Apply (no forms) with curriculum vitae and three references to the Director of Education, County Hall, Leicester LE1 7JH. Closing date 30th January 1984. (53488) 110010

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KENT

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION -
HEADSHIP -
WYFIELD WOOD JM SCHOOL
Ridge Road, Stevenage SG1 1JN
Group 5 (some 230 children on roll)
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Application forms and further particulars are available from the Chief Education Officer, Stevenage SG1 1JN. (S.A.E. please). Closing date 31st January, 1984. (61922) 110010

LEICESTERSHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HEADSHIP -
REAR
Required for April 1984 (or as soon as possible thereafter)
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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

COUNTY COUNCIL
EDUCATION -
HEADSHIP -
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Ridge Road, Stevenage SG1 1JN
Group 5 (some 230 children on roll)
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Application forms and further particulars are available from the Chief Education Officer, Stevenage SG1 1JN. (S.A.E. please). Closing date 31st January, 1984. (61922) 110010

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QUENIBOVEN C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Headship - Group 4

Head required August for this modern village school in an attractive setting with approximately 130 on roll.

Details on request

Apply (no forms) with curriculum vitae and three references to the Director of Education, County Hall, Leicester LE1 7JH. Closing date 30th January 1984. (53488) 110010

LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity Employer

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COUNTY COUNCIL
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QUENIBOVEN C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL
Headship - Group 4

Head required August for this modern village school in an attractive setting with approximately

41

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
HEATH END COUNTY
SECONDARY
115 - 16 mixed comp. NOR
9401
Farnham
MATHEMATICS Scale 1 q
lied teacher required Sum
1984. Possibility of Scal
for Computers across the
riculum responsibility.

HINCHLEY WOOD SCHOOL
(12 - 16 mixed comp. NOR
7181)
Hinchley Wood
MATHEMATICS Scale
teacher required as soon
possible. Teach up to CSE
O level.
Contact Head Tel: 01-
7181. (68302) 133

hire

Y COUNCIL
artment
ICES COMMISSION

Subject Coordinator

...invited from suitably qualified persons to act as Co-ordinator for the Whitehall Group, as soon as possible after the establishment will be made only if approved by the MSC.

in order to ensure that it improved the Co-ordinator will be in order to meet the tight time frame by September 1984. The teaching experience at a senior teacher education colleges; research and commerce would be further particulars) from Chalfont, Trowbridge, BA14 8JB (Tel: 01249 41 Ext. 2482 returnable by 15/10/84).

stitution linators

naive, Trowbridge (11-18)
naive, Trowbridge (11-18)
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naive whether they wish to be considered
naive all posts.
naive is if the Authority's proposals

...in order to ensure that if approved the staff will be appointed to meet the timetable involved in teaching experience, preferred curriculum innovation and planning with teachers, and for the

with further particulars) to
City Hall, Trowbridge, BA14 8
e 3841 Ext. 2452, returnable

Authority's proposals are approved the staff will be appointed soon as possible in order to meet the timetable involved in launching the Scheme by September, 1984.

Applicants should have good teaching experience, preferably with some background in curriculum innovation and planning.

Application forms (together with further particulars) in Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge, BA14 9JH (ref. STAFF) Tel: Trowbridge 3941 Ext. 2452, returnable till February.

Only applications from suitably qualified persons will be considered. The Council is an equal opportunities employer.



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Only applications from suitably qualified persons will be considered. The Council is an equal opportunities employer.

DEBATE

**LONDON BOROUGH OF
BRENT**

Application forms (see
obtainable from the Hon

KENT
COUNTY COUNCIL

Applications by letter, of

PHYSICS - SCALE 1
Graduate required to take

COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL,

February 1984.

984.

DATE 3/21/04

AVON COUNTY

Scale 2 Posts and above

ELMPFIELD SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF
Greystock Avenue,
Westbury on Trym, Bristol
BS16 6AA

BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION DISTRICT
MAYFIELD SPECIAL SCHOOL
Finch Road, Birmingham
B15 1JH

Tel: 01-254 3384

Scale 2(a)/3(a) teacher to take responsibility for the deaf pupils in the school.

Required as soon as possible. Teacher of the Deaf for the Secondary Department. The successful candidate will be responsible for the Deaf pupils in the school for the Deaf and for the Deaf pupils in the other schools in the district. The successful candidate will be responsible for the Deaf pupils in the school for the Deaf and for the Deaf pupils in the other schools in the district. The successful candidate will be responsible for the Deaf pupils in the school for the Deaf and for the Deaf pupils in the other schools in the district.

Further details from the District Education Officer, Birmingham Education District, 15, Colston Avenue, Birmingham B2 4DP.

ROYAL NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND
(Further Education for the Blind and Partially Sighted)

**COUNSELLOR IN
EDUCATIONAL**

TECHNOLOGY

(Burnham F.E.: £5,683 to £10,122 or £12,054)

A Lecturer I or II is required in April or September 1984 to work closely alongside the Student Counsellor in the screening and assessment of students for specialist aids, and to instruct students in the use of a wide range of equipment.

This is an innovative and responsible post for an experienced and qualified teacher of the visually handicapped who is interested in helping to solve students' study problems. A specialist knowledge of equipment is not essential as this can be acquired after appointment.

R.N.C. is the national College of Further Education for the

Visually Handicapped. It is mainly residential and has at present 230 students.

Please apply in writing with full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees to the Principal, Lance Marshall, M.A., Dip. Ed., F.B.I.M., Royal National College for the Blind, College Road, Hereford HR1 1EB, from whom further particulars may be obtained. (Tel. 0432 266726)

(2019)

HEADSHIP

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL SCHOOL
Pond Street, NW3

Applications are invited for the headship of the school at the large hospital which will be vacant on 1 March 1984. Roll approx. Burnham group 4(S) plus inner London allowance. The school provides teaching for children's wards, a unit for disturbed adolescents, renal patients and children receiving treatment for life threatening illnesses. Applicants should be well experienced and have a post of senior responsibility in a school preferably in relation to special educational needs. Experience of teaching in a hospital setting at asset, an ability to work with other disciplines is essential.

Classical school with a broad curriculum involving an emphasis on English

space and further details to the Education Officer, EO/TS1, County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Closing date for the return of completed application forms 10 February.

ILEA is an equal opportunities employer.

TEACHER

**for Visually Impaired
Children**
(Scale 4)
Re-advertisement

Required as soon as possible for this challenging post concerned throughout the County with providing support to visually impaired children of all ages, advising on the needs of such children and contributing as required to the assessment procedures under the 1981 Education Act.

Applicants must be qualified teachers, preferably with varied experience, who additionally either hold or have a qualification relating to the education of visually impaired and anticipate completion of such a course not later than December 1985. Car essential. Removal and disturbance allowance scheme in operation.

Previous applicants are still being considered. For closing date: 3rd February, 1984

Please send foolscap a.s.e. for application form and further details to the County Education Officer, P.O. Box 77, Thredreath House, Market Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1LD.

(2000)



ESSEX
County Council

CARDIFF

HOWELL'S SCHOOL
Llandaff
In association with G
520, 11 - 18 girls' an
Head of French. Sec
quired for Septembe
honours graduate an
enced teacher to lea
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all ages and abilit
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initiative, organ
skills, sympathy wit

KENT
BENENDEN, SC
Crabbrook, Kent
(Independent; 380
- 18)

Government
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accommodation n
available.

Apply with test
and names of th
forces to the F
treas. (68972)

VINTN

NOTTINGHAM
NOTTINGHAM
SCHOOL
Independent Day School
HMC - 800 b
Required for
1981

Apply to the
Director, Nottingham
School, Waverley
Nottingham NG1 4

TEACH ON EXCHANGE
on a course of
overseas and
courses columns.

DEVON
KELLY COLLEGE
Lively academic High School in market 10 miles from Plymouth strong music, drama, national champions in chess, swimming, adventure facilities, boys 11 - 18 and 63 form girls, 160 in a Graduate, prefer boys keen to help games, required September 1984 French and German Low Single accommodation available.
Apply: Headmaster c.v., and names and of two referees. (82

FREEMEN'S SCHOOL
Park, Surrey
Full day and board
pupils aged 9-18.

Teacher of French/Spanish

ss to the Headmaster

INDEPENDENT OTHER THAN BY SUBJECTS

SUFFOLK
FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE
 Woodbridge, Suffolk
 2 M.C. 200
 Boarding boys 200
 This college offers a boarding house for girls resident from September to June. The college offers a wide range of subjects and Physical Education. Full details of the post can be obtained from the Headmaster to whom applications, with curriculum vitae and names of two referees, should be addressed. (06095) 185024

SURREY
ROTHAMPTON SCHOOL
 (Church School)
 3 Harstone Hill, Caterham, Surrey CR3 6BG
 Tel: Caterham 43386

Required for September 1984, a qualified and experienced teacher to take charge of the Junior department. The holder of this post will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the school. The successful candidate will be expected to have a wide range of experience in the field of education. Please apply in writing to the Headmaster, sending curriculum vitae and names of two referees, to the Headmaster, 3 Harstone Hill, Caterham, Surrey, CR3 6BG. (10653)

MASTERS/Mistresses/Mistresses
 required posts in independent schools. Write with a.c. or P.R. to: Pool College, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

Preparatory Schools

Headships

LEEDS
LEEDS GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL**LEEDS**
 (Preparatory School Foundation)
 Preparatory Department - 111 pupils aged 3 to 7
 Further details from the Headmaster, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

By Subject Classification

Arts and Design

Heads of Department

HAMPSHIRE

NORTHAMPTON SCHOOL
 West Tyngry, Salisbury
 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603,

COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION

OXFORD
We are Oxford's leading college for Further and Higher Education. Fully qualified part-time tutors in Law, Economics, and English. Please contact Diana Oxtoby, 111, Abingdon Road, Oxford OX1 1AB. (0865) 280056

WILTSHIRE
Further Education. Please refer to Wiltshire Learning Unit for details. Secondary Schools for Project Co-ordinators. 1985/86. 280056

HERTFORDSHIRE
CASSIO COLLEGE
Langley Road, Watford, Herts. WD17 3JH.
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT EDUCATION
Tel: Watford (0494) 677777
COMPUTER UNIT
LECTURER II IN DATA PROCESSING AND COMPUTER STUDIES
Applications are invited for the above post as possible. Candidates should have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the use of computers. The post will involve teaching and supervising students on the course. The successful candidate will be expected to play a major role in the development of the unit. The salary is £11,568 p.a. plus 10% London allowance. Closing date for applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

CHESHIRE
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
CHESTER COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Eaton Road, Sandbach, Cheshire. CW8 3JH.
Tel: Chester (0244) 677777
COMPUTER UNIT
LECTURER II IN DATA PROCESSING AND COMPUTER STUDIES
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CLEVELAND
LONGLANDS COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
The College is currently seeking the following two vacancies:
LECTURER II IN COMPUTER STUDIES
This post involves teaching and supervising students on a range of courses, including: Computer Literacy, Data Processing, and Computer Studies. The successful candidate will be expected to play a major role in the development of the unit. The salary is £11,568 p.a. plus 10% London allowance. Closing date for applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

HERTFORDSHIRE
ST ALBANS COLLEGE
29, High Street, St Albans, Herts. AL1 1AA.
Tel: 0438 341111
LECTURER II IN BUSINESS
Applications are invited for the above post as possible. Candidates should have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the use of computers. The post will involve teaching and supervising students on the course. The successful candidate will be expected to play a major role in the development of the unit. The salary is £11,568 p.a. plus 10% London allowance. Closing date for applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

LIVERPOOL
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
FURTHER EDUCATION
111, High Street, Liverpool L1 1AA.
Tel: 051 234 1111
LECTURER II IN BUSINESS
Applications are invited for the above post as possible. Candidates should have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the use of computers. The post will involve teaching and supervising students on the course. The successful candidate will be expected to play a major role in the development of the unit. The salary is £11,568 p.a. plus 10% London allowance. Closing date for applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

COLLEGES OF F.E.
MERTON
OXFORD BOROUGH OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Merton Technical College, Merton, Oxford.
Tel: 01865 280056
LECTURER GRADE II IN DATA PROCESSING AND COMPUTER STUDIES
Applications are invited for the above post as possible. Candidates should have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the use of computers. The post will involve teaching and supervising students on the course. The successful candidate will be expected to play a major role in the development of the unit. The salary is £11,568 p.a. plus 10% London allowance. Closing date for applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

TRAFFORD
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF FURTHER EDUCATION
Metropolitan Technical College, Trafford, Manchester.
Tel: 061 275 1111
LECTURER GRADE II IN DATA PROCESSING AND COMPUTER STUDIES
Applications are invited for the above post as possible. Candidates should have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the use of computers. The post will involve teaching and supervising students on the course. The successful candidate will be expected to play a major role in the development of the unit. The salary is £11,568 p.a. plus 10% London allowance. Closing date for applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

SURREY
EDUCATION COMMITTEE
COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION
College Road, Epsom, Surrey.
Tel: 0437 280056
LECTURER II IN DATA PROCESSING AND COMPUTER STUDIES
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Colleges and Departments of Art

Heads of Department

IRELAND
COLAISE NAISANTA
NATIONAL COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN
APPOINTMENTS 1984
Applications are invited for the following posts:
1. **HEAD OF FACULTY OF VISUAL ARTS** (Salary: £12,500 p.a.)
2. **HEAD OF FACULTY OF DESIGN** (Salary: £12,500 p.a.)
Closing date for receipt of applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

DURHAM

CHAPLAIN

TREVELYAN AND VAN MILDREY COLLEGES
UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM
Applications are invited for the post of Chaplain to the Trevelyan and Van Mildrey Colleges. The successful candidate will be expected to provide spiritual support and guidance to students. The salary is £12,500 p.a. plus 10% London allowance. Closing date for applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

HAMPSHIRE

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Principal

SOUTHAMPTON INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the post of Principal of this new Institute of Higher Education to be formed from the amalgamation of the College of Nautical Studies, Warsash, and the Southampton College of Higher Education. The salary is £26,046 p.a. (1983 F.E. Report). Further details and application forms are available, by sending a foolscap stamp addressed envelope to the County Education Officer, Hampshire County Council, The Castle, Winchester, Hampshire, SO23 8UG. (Ref: FE/STAFF/WR)

Other Appointments

ROCHDALE

ROCHDALE COLLEGE OF ART

Applications are invited for the following posts:
1. **Principal** (Salary: £26,046 p.a.)
2. **Deputy Principal** (Salary: £12,500 p.a.)
Closing date for receipt of applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

University

BIRMINGHAM

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Applications are invited for the post of Director of the Birmingham Schools of Art and Design. The successful candidate will be expected to provide leadership and guidance to the schools. The salary is £26,046 p.a. plus 10% London allowance. Closing date for applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

CANTERBURY, CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Principal Lecturer and Head of English Department

Applications are invited for the above post to take effect from September, 1984.

Salary: £12,519-£15,744 p.a.

The college has approximately 1,000 students and offers BA, BEd and BSc degrees, PGCE, advanced diplomas and higher degrees in Education. For further details write to Mrs Jean Long, Personal Assistant to the Principal, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, to whom applications should be sent not later than 13th February. (2029)

BULMERSHE COLLEGE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

To contribute mainly to the BEd Honours degree and PGCE programmes. Candidates should have substantial and recent experience in nursery, infant or first schools and have particular qualification and expertise in early childhood education, (3-8 years of age).

Further details and application forms may be obtained from The Deputy Principal, Bulmershe College of Higher Education, Woodlands Avenue, Earley, Reading RG6 1HY. Telephone: Reading (0734) 663387.

COMPLETED FORMS TO BE RETURNED BY FEBRUARY 10th 1984.

Berkshire County Council is an equal opportunity employer.

HMS Mercury

Petersfield, Hants

Senior Lecturer in Russian

To lead a team of 6 Lecturers and be responsible, as Head of Academic Studies, for all aspects of training in Russian for specially-selected Naval Ratings at this shore-based establishment.

Candidates (men and women) must have a degree in Russian with first or second class honours, or a Civil Service Commission Interpretation in Russian, or an equivalent qualification, with a high level of proficiency in written and spoken Russian and English (an extensive knowledge of the Soviet Union, substantial experience of teaching Russian at secondary or tertiary level, and a professional knowledge of, and interest in, military technology and strategy).

SALARY: As Senior Lecturer £12,495-£14,885 (Bunham scale, including a pensionable allowance of 17% of salary for longer working years). Starting salary within the range according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form to be returned by 10 February 1984 write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JH, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 85551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: Q/6161.

Ministry of Defence

LONDON BOROUGH OF HARINGEY

TOTTENHAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

High Road, London N15 4RU

Telephone: 01-802 3111

Applications are invited for the following part-time posts:

Department of Health, Hairdressing and Floristry

1. SENIOR LECTURER

to co-ordinate and develop HEALTH STUDIES courses at all levels including post 'A' Level and to have a teaching commitment in this area and in teacher education.

2. LECTURER GRADE II IN BEAUTY THERAPY

to co-ordinate the courses offered within the department.

Department of Building

3. LECTURER GRADE II IN BUILDING SCIENCE

A person is required with appropriate degree/professional qualification to undertake responsibility for the organisation and integration of this important area of work. The successful candidate will be expected to teach at BTEC Certificate, Diploma and Higher Certificate level, including courses leading to membership examinations of the Chartered Institute of Building. The ability to assist in the development of the department is essential.

Health and Science

4. LECTURER GRADE I IN MATHEMATICS

Department of Business and Administrative Studies

5. LECTURER GRADE II FOR SECRETARIAL COURSES

to teach Short-hand, Typing, Audio-Transcription, Word Processing, etc. The post includes a substantial amount of administration including responsibility for work experience placements.

6. LECTURER GRADE I IN ECONOMICS

to teach Organisation in its Environment, Elements of Banking and Commercial Subjects.

7. LECTURER GRADE I IN PUBLIC AND SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

to teach on BTEC and Professional courses, Tottenham Green Training Workshop.

8. INSTRUCTOR ELECTROMECHANICAL PRODUCTION

for 16 place MSC funded Training Workshop. Please note: this post is on Burnham Lecturer Grade I scale but under N.J.C. CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

Physical Education Section

9. TEMPORARY FULL-TIME LECTURER GRADE I IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION

to teach a wide range of activities at all levels to part-time and full-time predominantly female students. Required from 20th April to 12th December 1984. Salary scale: Senior Lecturer: £11,670-£14,430 per annum (with a bar at £13,538) inclusive of London Weighting. Lecturer Grade I: £8,205-£12,555 per annum inclusive of London Weighting. Lecturer Grade II: £7,170-£10,722 per annum inclusive of London Weighting. (Starting salary above the minimum may be paid according to qualifications and experience.) Application forms and further details of these posts from the Vice Principal (JHB) returnable within 14 days of the advertisement. Stamped addressed envelope please.

Haringey

Progress with humanity

GWYNEDD

GWYNEDD COUNTY COUNCIL

GWYNEDD COLLEGE

1984/85

LECTURER GRADE II IN DATA PROCESSING AND COMPUTER STUDIES

Applications are invited for the above post as possible. Candidates should have a minimum of 2 years' experience in the use of computers. The post will involve teaching and supervising students on the course. The successful candidate will be expected to play a major role in the development of the unit. The salary is £11,568 p.a. plus 10% London allowance. Closing date for applications: 10 February 1984. (253026)

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LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

BEFORELINE

Northamptonshire
Education

... in London in late February.

February, 1987. No. 440000. House, London. (83893)

RESOURCES OFFICER Ref no: EDU/1401/CO

SCALE: S01 £9000-£9500

To assist the unit head with the investigation, planning, briefing and implementation of improvements to the Education and Community Leisure Committees' premises and playing fields to facilitate organisational and curriculum changes in policy and practice.

Applicants should preferably hold a BEC Higher Certificate or equivalent appropriate administrative experience required.

Further details and application form returnable by 10 February from Director of Personnel (Tel: Bristol 298586 - Answer on this number during office hours), PO Box 270, Avon House, The Haymarket, Bristol, BS99 7HE.

Avon is an equal opportunities employer.

Please quote reference number.

Education Department
Avon
COUNTY COUNCIL

HARROW EDUCATION COMMITTEE**Supply Teachers**

(Scale 1)

Qualified and experienced teachers are invited to apply for inclusion on Harrow's list of Casual Supply Teachers. It is desirable that applicants should have satisfactorily completed their probationary period. The work could include long term cover for teachers on maternity leave as well as cover for casual sickness; some part-time work could also be available.

Application forms from and to be returned to: Education Department, P.O. Box 22, Civic Centre, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 2ZU within 10 days. Tel: 01-883 5611 Ext. 2312.

Harrow Education
an equal opportunity employer

THE LONDON BOROUGH OF CROYDON

Applications are invited from good honours graduates for appointment as

GENERAL INSPECTOR with responsibility for Science

The candidate appointed will play a major part in the development of the teaching of Science and should be well qualified in the Physical Sciences in particular. Salary: £16,262 - £18,008. HEAD TEACHER 10 - £16,008 - £17,262 plus London Allowance of £845. A car allowance is payable.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from:

The Director of Education (TAS)
Education Department, Taberner House
Park Lane, Croydon CR9 1TP

to whom they should be returned by 27th January, 1984.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**Specialist Careers Officer for the unemployed**Co-ordinator
Salary S01 (£9000-£9500)

Required to co-ordinate on a county basis the Careers Service work with the unemployed and those on temporary schemes, and to undertake specialist work with the unemployed in the Beaconsfield/Chiltern area. The post is a full-time position with a salary of £9,000-£9,500. Car user allowance, removal allowance and pension are payable.

Applicants should be qualified careers officers with previous experience in the Careers Service, preferably in specialist work with the unemployed.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Aylesbury, Bucks HP20 1JZ.

Application forms should be returned within 14 days of the closing date.

OVERSEAS

continued

BRENT INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Baguio City, Philippines
S.E. Asia's Premier
Boarding School

Requires for September 1984:

1. A Teacher of FRENCH (to Higher Level) able to offer Spanish.

2. A Teacher of PHYSICS (to Higher Level) with the ability to teach Chemistry.

3. A Teacher of MUSIC.

4. A full commitment to boarding school life and extra-mural activities is expected.

5. Residence accommodation is provided.

6. Generous overseas relocation allowance is local salary.

7. Representatives of the school will be in London during February when interviews will be held.

Applications: two referees to C.E. Parkes, The International School of London, Crowndale Road, London N16 7JL. Please quote ref. no. BRENT/INTL (25451).

Further details and application forms, which should be returned by 10 February 1984, are obtainable from the Education Department, P.O. Box 22, Civic Centre, Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 2ZU within 10 days. Tel: 01-883 5611 Ext. 2312.

Administration Local Education Authority**DERBYSHIRE**

CAREERS SERVICE
High Peak and West Derbyshire Area

CAREERS OFFICER
based at Buxton Careers Office

Applicants should be graduates or holders of a diploma in Careers Guidance.

Salary: £16,262 - £18,008. HEAD TEACHER 10 - £16,008 - £17,262 plus London Allowance of £845. A car allowance is payable.

Application forms and further details are obtainable from:

The Director of Education (TAS)
Education Department, Taberner House
Park Lane, Croydon CR9 1TP

to whom they should be returned by 27th January, 1984.

Derbyshire County Council is an Equal Opportunity Employer. 0533 010 480000

General Educational Adviser Special Educational Needs

Burnham Headteacher Group 2
£14,000-£16,534 (including London Weighting)

Applicants are invited from well-qualified candidates with wide and varied experience of special education, preferably in both primary and secondary schools, to undertake the following major responsibilities:

(a) providing for the needs of children with special learning difficulties

(b) developing suitable programmes for very able pupils

(c) co-ordinating the Authority's work in multi-cultural education

The person appointed to this challenging new post within a vigorous Advisory Team will have a key role in implementing the terms of the Warnock Report and the 1981 Education Act and will also have responsibility for providing general support for a group of special schools in the Borough.

Application forms and further details obtainable from: Assistant Controller of Education Services (Admin.), P.O. Box 22, Civic Centre, Station Road, Harrow, Middx. HA1 2ZU. Tel: 01-883 5611 Ext. 2307/8 quoting Ref. TEB/1207.

Application forms returnable within 14 days.

Harrow Education
an equal opportunity employer

HAMPSHIRE

REGISTRAR

£10,539

Applications are invited for the post of Registrar at the County of Hampshire College, (in present use with form college) which is to become a tertiary college from September 1984.

Brockenhurst College will be a Burnham F.E. Group 4 College, and currently in a phase of development and development, with a building project for completion in the Autumn of 1984, offering facilities for new catering and technical courses.

The Registrar will be a member of the New Forest and is within a day's journey of the main routes to the Southampton and Portsmouth.

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Assistant Education Officer (Schools and Special Services)

£13,992-£15,306 Inc. pa.

This is a new third tier professional post reporting to the Education Officer (Schools and Curriculum branch) with responsibilities and duties spanning all the major areas dealt with by the branch.

In particular, the post holder will exercise professional supervision of the schools, awards and special services and education welfare sections, although day to day control will be undertaken by the Principal Administrative Assistants and Senior Education Welfare Officer respectively.

Applicants should hold an honours degree, have either successful teaching experience or proven administrative and management ability and will need personal qualities that will enable him/her to give positive and effective leadership in areas subject to substantial change and development.

Assistant Education Officer (Community Education)

£13,005-£14,322 Inc. pa.

This is a new third tier post with a primary commitment to the Youth Service and particular responsibility for effecting close working links with other bodies providing for young people. In addition, he/she will be responsible for other community-based initiatives, such as community associations and community schools.

Proven administrative and management ability will be required together with those professional and personal qualities needed to give positive leadership to a diverse and developing service.

Forms and Job Descriptions from Non-Teaching Personnel Section, Regal House, London Road, Twickenham TW1 3QB. (Tel. 01-891 1433 Ext. 281.)

London Borough of
RICHMOND UPON THAMES

(2048)

ilea Inner London Education Authority**Divisional Education Officer**

(Division 7) Lewisham

Re-advertisement

Salary: £18,908-£21,483 (under review) including London Weighting £1,284 p.a.

Applications are invited for this senior post now vacant following the appointment of the post holder as Education Officer of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

ILEA schools and the education welfare service are organized in 10 Divisions. Divisional Education Officers carry major responsibility for the interpretation and implementation of the Authority's policies.

Candidates should be skilled administrators with wide knowledge and experience of the education service. The successful candidate will be able to make a direct and important contribution to the quality of education in Inner London.

Application forms and full details of the post are available from the Education Officer (E025/STAB 1B), the County Hall, London SE1 7PB (01-892 8148) to whom completed forms should be returned by 6 February, 1984.

All applicants will be given equal consideration irrespective of sex, age, disabilities, race, colour, ethnic or national origin, marital status, sexual orientation, family responsibility, trade union activity or political belief.

Application forms and full details of the post are available from the Education Officer (E025/STAB 1B), the County Hall, London SE1 7PB (01-892 8148) to whom completed forms should be returned by 6 February, 1984.

Details and application forms from: The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Closing date: 6 February 1984. (1535/25) 480000

Unemployment Specialist Careers Officer

Scale 5 Unqualified £7,818-£8,523 Inc. or Scale 6 Qualified £8,781-£9,339 Inc.

To assume particular responsibility for young people registered with the Careers Service who have left school or college and have no immediate prospects of obtaining employment. Duties involve evening work.

Applicants should have undertaken training for careers service or have substantial experience of the work of the Careers Service.

Salary according to qualifications and experience. Casual car-user allowance.

Application forms and further details obtainable from Mrs. H. Robinson, Education Department, The Grove, Carshalton, Surrey, Tel: 01-861 5749.

Closing date 3rd February 1984.

LONDON BOROUGH OF
ELTHAM

an equal opportunity employer

ADMIN.L.E.A.

continued

CENTRE FOR INFORMATION ON LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH

Requires from 1st April 1984, or as soon thereafter as possible, a

OFFICER

This is one of two senior staff posts the responsibilities of which include the maintenance and provision of authoritative information on language teaching as well as active liaison with the foreign language teaching profession at all levels.

Candidates should have good academic qualifications, a record in teaching languages, and be proficient in at least two languages. Experience in information technology, research, training, conference organization, and curriculum development (e.g. graded objectives) will be an advantage. Salary in the range £12,175 - £14,800.

Closing date for applications: 31st January 1984. Full details and application forms from: C.I.L.T., 40 Carlin House Terrace, London SW1V 3AP. Tel: 01-883 5656. (05886) 480000

THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE CHURCH IN WALES

As part of a process of the restructuring of the Provincial Council for Education and of a re-organization of its staff, the Council is inviting for the post of:

Church in Wales Provincial Officer for Youth and Community Education.

The new officer will be responsible for advising on the work of the Church in Wales with young people. He/she will be expected to ensure the work of the Diocesan Youth Chapters and the Church in Wales with young people and the ability to create a secure material in both printed and audio-visual forms.

Applicants must be communicant members of the Anglican Church and may be clerical or lay persons.

Full details of the post may be obtained from the Provincial Council for Education, 40 Carlin House Terrace, London SW1V 3AP. Tel: 01-883 5656. (05886) 480000

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary to the Board, Southern Regional Examinations Board, Avon House, 33 Carlton Avenue, London W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-580 3334.

Applications should be returned to the Board by 27th January 1984. (05887) 480000

Finance Officer

£7,191-£7,896 p.a.

To join the Cornwall College of Further and Higher Administrative Management Team which includes the Registrar and Chief Administrative Officer, and as such will be in a key position to influence the administrative development of the College. Main duties and responsibilities will be:-

(a) financial control of all income and expenditure;

(b) completion of statements of account and other financial analysis;

(c) supervision of the Finance Office.

Applicants should have at least an Intermediate Accountancy qualification (e.g. CIPFA or ACCA) and have an active interest in and/or experience of the use of computer facilities for accounting procedures.

Further details and application forms may be obtained by writing to The Chief Administrative Officer, Cornwall College of Further and Higher Education, Pool, Redruth, Cornwall. Completed forms should be returned by Friday, 3rd February, 1984. Please quote reference no. 124 when replying.

Cornwall

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER BOURNVILLE INSTITUTE

(AEC/SJW/283)

J.N.C. Special Scale £10,248-£11,412 p.a.

This temporary appointment, funded under the Urban Programme to 31st March 1985, with a possible extension beyond that date, is to assist the Institute Principal particularly in supporting voluntary organizations involved in youth and community work, including liaison with other public services.

Application forms and further details - please send a.s.a. - from:

City of Birmingham Education Department, Adult Education, Youth and Community Branch, Margaret Street, Birmingham B3 3BU.

Closing date: Monday, 6th February, 1984. There is a scheme for assistance with removal expenses. Caravelling will be disallowed.

BIRMINGHAM CITY COUNCIL

an equal opportunity employer

MERSEYSIDE

BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL

DURBAR

Required as soon as possible. Candidates must have financial and administrative experience. Salary according to Scale 1, £12,175-£14,800. Accommodation £50000.

For further particulars apply to: 35 Shrewsbury Road, Birkenhead L43 2JA or forward applications giving full details of experience, with three referees. (01891) 500000

OXFORD
DIOCESE OF OXFORD
YOUTH AND COMMUNITY OFFICER

For the Diocese of Oxford, the Diocesan Council of Education and training wish to appoint a man or woman to the post of Youth and Community Officer.

The post holder will be responsible for the development of the Youth Service in the Diocese, working closely with the Diocesan Youth Chapters and the Church in Wales with young people.

Applicants must be communicant members of the Anglican Church and may be clerical or lay persons.

Full details of the post may be obtained from the Provincial Council for Education, 40 Carlin House Terrace, London SW1V 3AP. Tel: 01-883 5656. (05886) 480000

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